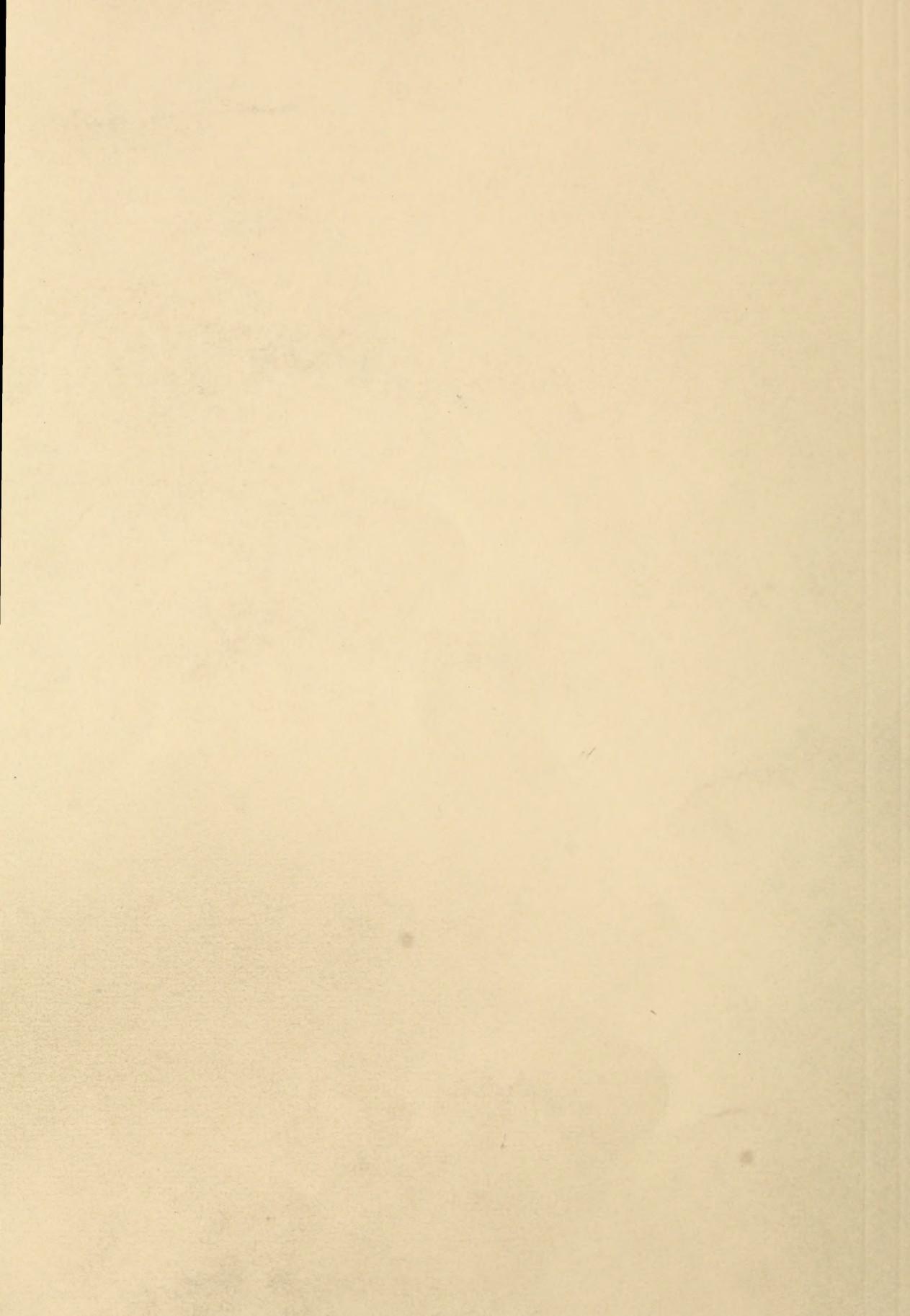


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62. 39

OCT 29 1910

1910?

The Bay State Nurseries

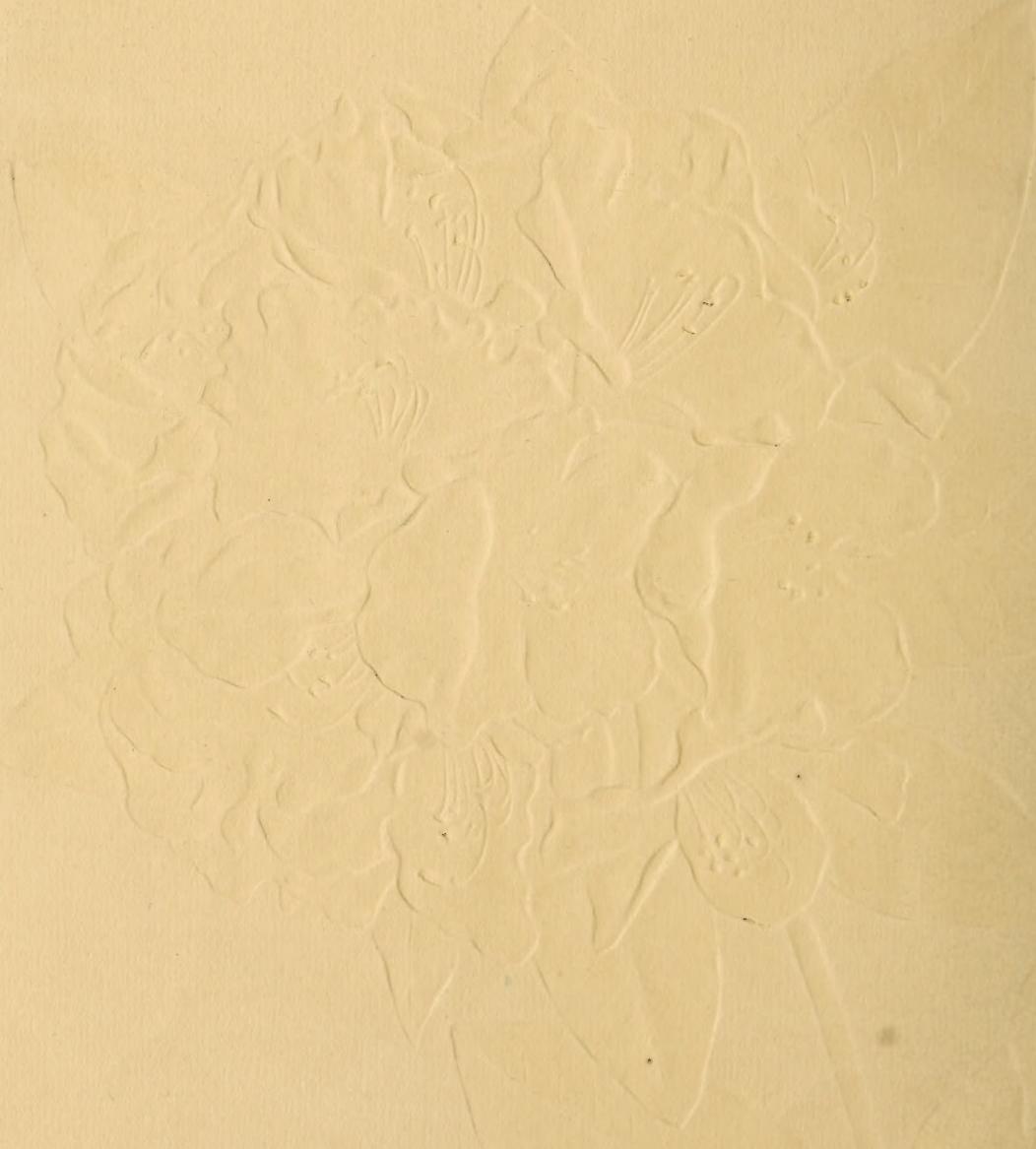
North Abington, Massachusetts.

LIBRARY,
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.



90°
STUDY IN
SANDWICH

PARADISE LOST





Office of The Bay State Nurseries

PREFACE

TE take pleasure in presenting to our patrons and others this revised Catalogue with prices, which we have endeavored to make as complete as possible, so that a selection of what to plant and the cost of same can be readily made by the purchaser. We wish to thank all those who have so generously patronized The Bay State Nurseries in the past and also those who have expressed their approval of the quality of the trees and plants received and of our methods of packing and delivery. We wish to assure our clientele that our standard, as to the quality of stock and thoroughness of packing, has never been higher than it is to-day. We have gone on from year to year increasing our plantings until, at the present time, we have one hundred and fifty acres planted solidly with nursery stock, twelve acres of which are devoted to herbaceous perennials alone.

Our packing facilities are unsurpassed by any we have ever seen in this country or abroad. In addition to our present packing house we have erected a new and larger one, 120x60 feet, two stories in height. The lower floor is devoted entirely to packing purposes; on one side are large doors between which is located an office for the shipper and weigher; in front of each door is a large scale for weighing shipments; these doors open upon a platform eight feet wide, from which all boxes and bales are loaded on cars which are run in on a side track beside the platform from the main tracks of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Plymouth Division. At one end of the building we have a large air-tight annex for fumigating purposes. The second floor is occupied at one end by a box factory, power being supplied by an electric motor. Around the sides and at the other end of this floor are galleries for the storage of boxes as they are made. The building is lighted by electricity and has a complete water system. This is the most up-to-date and complete building of its kind in the country. Our railroad siding also gives us the best facilities for loading cars with trees and plants in bulk.

We believe that the best is none too good, and that cheap stock is dear at any price or at no price at all.

We have purposely eliminated from this Catalogue many plants that might be expected to appear, because they have been "tried and found wanting," and for that reason have been left out. Only those that we regard as sufficiently robust to endure our northern climate have been given a place in these pages.

Our descriptions we have endeavored to make as brief as possible, and to make such statements as will be justified by experience when the plants have gone from the nursery rows to their final plantings.

How To Plant

To a person not much experienced in the art of planting trees it seems to be quite a task, but to those who are constantly doing it, it is the simplest thing in the world. We have often said that it was our conviction that more trees are killed with intended kindness than by willful neglect. Many people are so fussy in planting a tree that they consume a great deal of time getting a single tree into the ground while there are twenty others drying up, awaiting their turn.

FIRST OF ALL, do not dig the holes until the trees are on the ground ready to be put in. Dig the holes sufficiently large to put the trees in without cramping the roots, spreading them out laterally in their natural order. Do not get the holes too deep nor too shallow. The collar on the tree or bush will indicate how deeply it was planted in the ground before it was taken up. Make your

plans to have it about one inch deeper when transplanted, after the ground is settled, than it was before it was lifted from the nursery. When the tree has once been set in the hole, get some good well-pulverized loam and fill in around the roots. No sods or manure should be used under any consideration. Shake the soil in gradually, and at the same time have another man standing by with a stick in hand to pack the soil in around the roots of the tree, so that every air space will be closed up. After the roots have been covered in this way with good loam, take the tree by the stem and jolt it up and down for a little time until the earth has settled all it will, then fill up the hole with more loam. At this point it should be thoroughly trodden. There is no danger of getting it too hard at this stage. After it has been thoroughly firmed, fill the hole up again a little more than full and tread it again, after which some more light loam should be put on and left without treading. When trees or shrubs are planted in this way there is no danger of their dying.

IN CASE IT IS VERY DRY, we would recommend the making of a thick mud paste and dipping the roots into it. This is known as "puddling" the roots. Set them into the ground with this mud sticking to them, and it will be found of great advantage, especially in a dry season. We would rather have this done than to have any amount of watering. After the plants have all been well set in this way we would advise the use of a liberal supply of manure as a mulch on top of the ground. Remember never to put any manure in the hole around the roots of the tree or plant, unless the result desired is to kill the tree.

DO NOT waste time fussing with the plant. Do not waste time sprinkling water over a plant. Set the plants as above instructed, after which give them a good mulching, trust in the Lord for water, and nature will do the rest.

PLANTING EVERGREENS is more difficult than planting deciduous trees, particularly if large, and extra care must be taken to keep the roots from becoming dry. Chances of success are much greater with small and medium-sized trees, and choice and rare sorts should be moved with a ball of earth attached when possible. The safety of this practice very greatly counterbalances increased cost, and we strongly urge patrons to adopt it. A charge for such additional labor must be made, but we promise that it will be reasonable. **Do not** water the tops of evergreens; pour the water slowly at the base and let it soak gradually through to the roots.

Formulas for Spraying

Any of the Agricultural Experiment Stations will furnish bulletins so arranged that the grower may see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications. Pamphlets on spraying will be furnished free upon application to The Bowker Fertilizer Co., either at Boston or New York.

How To Lay Out a Place

We have always held it to be axiomatic that every enterprising person who has a piece of real estate is desirous of knowing how to improve it, if circumstances in other respects would warrant. To that class of inquirers we wish to address a few words that may be of helpfulness.

To those who have places sufficiently large as to warrant it, we would recommend them to read what we say at the bottom of page 71 relative to landscape gardening. What we have to say here applies to the smaller estates where no large expenditures are contemplated, but where it is desirous of making a planting that will exhibit taste and refinement without a large outlay of money. We have found hundreds of people who wished to do something of this kind, but did not know just how to go at it. To such we would say, look at your place from the outside as you would look upon a picture, and arrange the planting so as to produce an effect similar to that which the frame produces upon the picture. Do not dot the place over with shrubs here and there, be they ever so nice, but arrange them in such relations as to emphasize the size of the lawn rather than diminish it and to give an expression of character to the place. Never plant hybrid Rose bushes on the front lawn. The Rose is the Queen of Flowers, but it has no place as an ornamental shrub on the front lawn. They should always be planted in good soil in a somewhat obscure sunny place, where one can feel at liberty to cut the blossoms, even if it mars the effect of the bush.

The planting should be done as much as possible in the corners and along the sides, about the veranda and the front of the house, but never, under any circumstances, should it be dotted over the lawn promiscuously, as it is seen in many places. Shrubbery should be planted in mass and massive effects produced, that the house may have a home-like setting, which never can be had without the assistance of growing plants.

Bloom effects, as to both color and time of blooming, must be taken into account. Foliage effects, as respects summer and autumn tintings, must be had in mind, and also the heights of the various plants at maturity.

If any of our readers are not sufficiently familiar with plants to make their selection intelligently, let them write to us and we will help them out. Write briefly. State facts concisely. We are busy people, but never too busy to help our friends. If we can assist you, write to us.

Location of Nurseries

The Bay State Nurseries are located in North Abington, Mass., 18 miles south of Boston, on the Plymouth division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.—half way from Boston to Plymouth. Trains leave the South Station at frequent intervals during the day. Visitors are always welcome. Our office is fifteen minutes' walk from the station. If notified we gladly meet visitors at the station and take them about the nurseries.

The Shipping Season

The spring shipping season usually opens here about the first of March and continues until the middle of May or the first of June.

Fall shipping commences about the first of October and continues until freezing weather sets in.

Evergreens can be successfully transplanted during August and September, as well as in the spring, if the weather is not too dry. Herbaceous Perennials should be transplanted either in the spring or during September and the first half of October.



Tying Young Maples to Bamboo Poles to Insure Straight Bodies
Mountain Laurel Growing Between the Trees
Ox Teams Plowing New Land for Nursery Purposes

Cutting Rye; Straw to be Used in Baling Trees

Directions for Shipping

Parties ordering are requested to state explicitly the mode of conveyance by which they desire their stock forwarded.

When no route is designated, we exercise our judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after packages are shipped, unless for our own mistakes. When losses occur by detention, claims should at once be made on the transportation company and not to us.

QUICK TRANSPORTATION TO NEW YORK, BOSTON AND THE WEST

Our Nurseries are so located that consignments to either New York or Boston points arrive in these cities next morning after leaving the nursery. Shipments to New York points, leaving here at noon, travel by New Bedford Line Steamers, arriving in New York the following morning, and are promptly forwarded to consignee. Goods for Boston points leave here in the evening, and are delivered in Boston by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. the following morning. We have forwarding agents in both cities, who see that no delay occurs in the delivery of our goods.

Inspector's Certificate Accompanies Every Shipment

CONDITIONS OF SALE

First—The articles on the following list will be furnished at the annexed prices only when the quantity specified shall be taken. **Fifty** will be furnished at the **hundred** rate, and **five** at the rate per **ten**.

Second—While we exercise the greatest care to have all the Trees, Shrubs and Plants genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that prove untrue, **we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied**; and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods. **No complaints will be considered that are not made within ten days after receipt of stock.**

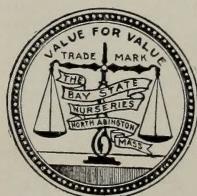
Third—The prices annexed do not include the boxes or bales. A charge for the actual cost of the boxes or the material used in baling is made.

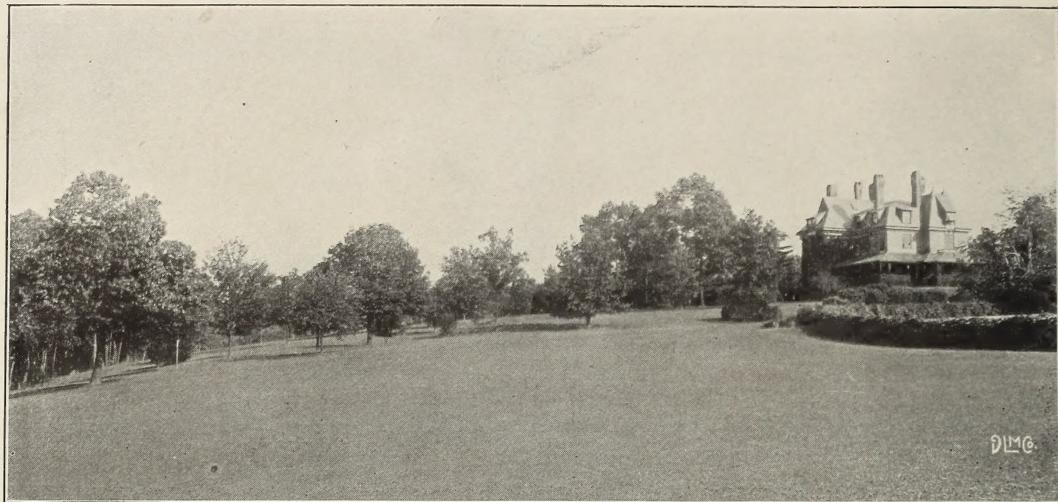
THE BAY STATE NURSERIES.

W. H. WYMAN, Proprietor

NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.

It is impossible to give in a catalogue of moderate size an adequate idea of the stock contained in a large nursery like ours. We have given prices on ordinary commercial sizes of the varieties listed. Should larger sizes be required, we can furnish them at correspondingly increased prices. The stock is growing from year to year and if at any time we are not able to furnish the size called for, we shall furnish the next size thereto and charge accordingly.





An Attractive Setting of Lawn and Shade Trees

DLM Co.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

DECIDUOUS TREES

ABBREVIATIONS

Under this head we include both upright and drooping forms of trees which shed their foliage in winter. For the convenience of the planter in making selection, we designate the approximate height at maturity, and the rapidity of growth by use of the following letters:

DENOTING SIZE: L, trees that attain a height of 50 feet or more; M, trees that attain a height of 25 to 50 feet; S, trees that attain a height of 10 to 25 feet; D, dwarf; VD, very dwarf.

DENOTING RAPIDITY OF GROWTH: r, rapid; m, medium; s, slow; v, vigorous.

In this list we include only those species and varieties which have been thoroughly tested and found worthy of general cultivation in our rigorous New England climate. Our trees have been several times transplanted, and are furnished with a perfect root system.

We have **extra large specimens** of many varieties; prices and sizes quoted on application. Special quotations will be given on shade trees in quantities.

ACER. Maple

Acer campestre (English Cork-bark Maple). Sm. A tree of moderate, dense growth; dull green foliage; valuable for planting as an undergrowth and on dry ground. Has horizontally spreading wings, and peculiar corky bark. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00.

A. colchicum rubrum, or laetum (Colchicum Maple). Sm. Of excellent habit; rare and choice. Leaves blood-red when young, deep green in the mature state. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

A. dasycarpum (Silver Maple). Lr. Foliage light green, silvery beneath; most rapid-growing Maple, hardy; largely used for street planting. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00.

var. Wierii laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). Lr. A graceful variety, remarkable for its pendulous drooping branches; foliage abundant, silvery underneath, deeply and delicately cut. One of the most attractive lawn trees. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

A. Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder). Mr. Of irregular form and spreading; rapid growth, especially while young; foliage light green, and bark of young wood greenish yellow. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25.

Acer Negundo var. argenteo-variegatum. Mr. Leaves with broad white margin. One of the most effective of all variegated hardy trees. 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

A. Pennsylvanicum: syn., **striatum** (Striped Maple). Mm. A handsome medium-sized tree of upright, dense habit, with bright green, large foliage, turning clear yellow in autumn. Attractive even in winter for its smooth greenish bark striped with white. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). Lr. A large, handsome tree, with round spreading head; broad dark green foliage; very hardy. Especially adapted for street and seashore planting. 8 to 10 ft., 85 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25; 12 to 14 ft., \$1.75

var. "Geneva." Mm. A new crimson foliaged Norway Maple. In spring comes out rich crimson-purple, and retains its remarkable color all summer, which the older sorts do not. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

var. Reitenbachi (Reitenbach's Norway Maple). Mm. Leaves greenish red when unfolding, turning dark blood-red in late summer. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50.

var. Schwedlerii (Schwedler's Norway Maple). Mr. Leaves bright red when young, changing to dark purplish green. Very valuable tree. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00.

ACER—Continued

Acer Pseudo-Platanus (European Sycamore Maple). Lr. Large tree of vigorous growth, with large spreading head. Smooth gray-colored bark. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

var. purpurea (Purple Sycamore Maple). Lr. Of robust growth. Leaves purplish red beneath, giving tree deep purplish shade; highly ornamental. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

A. rubrum (Red, or Scarlet Maple). Lv. Excellent habit. Scarlet flowers in early spring; dense foliage, gorgeous color in autumn. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

A. saccharum (Sugar, or Rock Maple). Lr. Excellent street and shade tree, upright and dense growth; foliage turning bright yellow and scarlet in autumn. Does well in almost every soil. 8 to 10 ft., \$5 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25; 12 to 14 ft., \$1.75.

A. spicatum (Mountain Maple). Ds. Shrub, or small tree, valuable as undergrowth; leaves rough and broad, turning yellow and scarlet in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

A. Tataricum (Tartarian Maple). Hardy low-branched tree of shrubby growth; bark light color and smooth. Grows best in somewhat moist soil. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

var. Giannala (Tartarian Maple). Dm. Graceful shrub, with handsome foliage, turning bright red in autumn; may be used as substitute for Japanese Maples where they are not hardy. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 7 ft., \$1.25.

The Japanese Maples

Acer polymorphum (Japanese Maple). Dm. Handsome shrub of dense, though graceful habit; elegant foliage, especially in spring and fall, when leaves assume most striking tints. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

var. atropurpureum (Blood-leaved Japanese Maple). Hardy. Leaves blood-red in spring, changing to dark purple; pretty throughout the season. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00.

var. atropurpureum dissectum (Weeping Blood-leaved Japanese Maple). Ds. Delicately cut leaves, deep blood-red; drooping branches. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

var. aureum (Golden Japanese Maple). Ds. Small and hardy; leaves golden yellow. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

var. dissectum (Cut-leaved Japanese Maple). VDs. Weeping form, foliage light green and finely cut; hardy. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.



Sugar Maple

AESCULUS. Horse-Chestnut

Aesculus glabra (American Horse-Chestnut; Buckeye). Sr. Small tree; leaves smooth; the flowers are greenish yellow; blooms in May; rapid grower. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

A. Hippocastanum (European Horse-Chestnut). Lm. Large tree of regular outline. Blooms in May; flowers white, tinged with red, growing in panicles 8 to 10 in. long; very showy. Bears fruit. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

var. alba flore pleno (Double White-flowering Horse-Chestnut). Lv. Double flowers; white and pink, in larger panicles than the Hippocastanum; bears no fruit. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50.

var. rubicunda (Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut). Mm. Very desirable and attractive variety; the foliage is dark; flowers red; highly ornamental. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50.

AILANTHUS

Ailanthes glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). Lr. Valuable for street planting; thrives well in poor soil; stands smoke and dust well; extremely rapid-growing, open-headed tree. Fertile trees should be planted as the male exhales a disagreeable odor in flowering. Foliage palm-like; greenish flowers in June. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25.

ALNUS. Alder

Alnus glutinosa (European, or Black Alder). Mr. A vigorous grower, thriving well in damp soils; attractive dull green foliage. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

var. imperialis laciniata (Cut-leaved Alder). Mr. Fern-like foliage of great beauty; pyramidal habit; vigorous and hardy. 5 to 7 ft., \$1.25.

var. incana (Black, or Speckled Alder). Sr. Shrub or tree; oval dark green foliage. Excellent for moist ground. \$1.00.



Japanese Maple—Blood-Leaved

AMELANCHIER. Mespilus

Amelanchier Canadensis (Common Shad-Bush). Dr. Tree up-right, narrow, oblong, round-topped; trunk tall and straight; branches small and spreading; in early summer produces white cherry-like blossoms; small purplish fruit, sweet and edible. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

ANDROMEDA. Sorrel Tree

Andromeda arborea. Sm. Slender and graceful as a birch, it can fill a narrow corner or go among the shrubs. The flowers are its crowning glory; long, curving racemes like drooping bouquets of lily of the valley in midsummer when no other tree is in bloom. It is the first tree in autumn from which to pick a spray of carmine foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts., 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

ARALIA. Angelica Tree

Aralia pentaphylla. See Shrubs.

A. spinosa (Hercules' Club). Dr. Stout armed stems; immense leaves; enormous clusters of small white flowers followed by purple berries; giving this species a very distinct subtropical appearance. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

BETULA. Birch

Betula alba (European White Birch). Lr. Graceful tree, with spray-like branches and silvery bark; very effective in winter; assumes an elegant drooping habit. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00.

var. atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Birch). Mm. Foliage deep purple; white bark; vigorous habit. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

var. fastigiata (Pyramidal White Birch). Mm. Habit like the Lombardy Poplar; vigorous grower; white bark; ornamental. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

var. laciniata pendula (Weeping Cut-leaved White Birch). One of the most popular of the weeping trees. Foliage deeply cut, drooping in the most picturesque manner; silvery white bark; vigorous growth. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

var. Youngi pendula (Young's Weeping Birch). Ds. Umbrella form; its leaves, as well as branches, bend toward the ground. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50.

B. lenta (Sweet, Black, or Cherry Birch). Lr. Trunk dark reddish brown; young bark aromatic, with agreeable flavor; handsome round-headed pendulous branches when older; attractive in spring with its long staminate catkins; leaves heartshaped and hairy beneath when young. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

B. lutea (Yellow Birch). Lr. Resembles Lenta; bark is silvery gray or light orange; leaves hairy along the veins beneath; one of the most valuable forest trees in the northern states. A blaze of gold in autumn. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

B. nigra; syn. **rubra** (Red, or River Birch). Lr. A moisture-loving graceful tree with slender, very numerous branches and remarkable for its torn and ragged bark; bark reddish brown, or silvery gray on younger branches, separating into numerous thin papery flakes. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

B. papyracea (Canoe, or Paper Birch). Mr. Ornamental tree, with very white trunk and loose, graceful head when older; leaves large and handsome. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

B. populifolia (American White Birch). Mr. A small tree; smooth grayish white bark; leaves smooth and glossy; growth rapid. Thrives in dry and poor soil. 6 to 8 ft., 60 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

BROUSSONETIA

Broussonetia papyrifera (The Paper Mulberry). S. A very ornamental, fast growing Mulberry-like tree; foliage large, variously lobed and hairy; greenish flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam

Carpinus Americana (American Hornbeam). Ms. A bushy tree, with dense, but slender and often somewhat pendulous branches and dark bluish green foliage changing to scarlet or orange-yellow in the fall. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

C. Betulus (European Hornbeam). Ss. Slow grower; foliage thicker than Americana; useful as hedge. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

CASTANEA. Chestnut

Castanea Americana (American Chestnut). Lr. A large ornamental tree with handsome foliage; excellent for shade tree; nuts, though smaller, have a better flavor than those of any other variety. This tree should be extensively planted because of its beauty, its desirable fruit and the timber which it produces. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

C. Japonica (Japan Chestnut). Sv. Habit and foliage like Spanish Chestnut; produces large fruit when young. \$1.00.

C. vesca (Sweet, or Spanish Chestnut). Lr. A valuable tree for ornament and fruit; strong grower; fruit large, but not as sweet as the Americana. \$1.00.

var. Paragon. Tree hardy, spreading and vigorous; nuts sweet and of best quality. This tree is remarkable for its early and abundant bearing of choice nuts. \$1.00.

var. Numbo. Tree compact and drooping; rather uncertain in bearing; foliage broad and glossy; highly ornamental. \$1.00.

CATALPA. Indian Bean

Catalpa bignonioides, var. **aurea** (Golden Catalpa). A low growing tree with wide spreading branches. Leaves yellow. \$1.50.

C. Bungei (Chinese Catalpa). D. A species from China. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. Top-grafted on tall stems it makes an effective tree for formal gardens. \$1.50.

C. Kämpferi (Japanese Catalpa). Sr. Species of rapid growth, with deep green, glossy foliage; produces fragrant flowers in June; seed-pods long and narrow. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). Lr. Tall and hardy; well adapted to forest and ornamental planting; blossoms open two or three weeks later than those of the Bignonioides. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00.

CELTIS. Nettle Tree

Celtis occidentalis (American Nettle Tree). Mm. Native known as Hackberry; rare; numerous slender branches; leaves light green and shiny; bark thick and rough; resembles the elm in appearance. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

CERASUS. Cherry

Cerasus Japonica, var. **rosea pendula** (Pink Weeping Japan Cherry). Sv. One of the finest weeping trees; branches droop, giving very graceful appearance, and the bright rose-colored blossoms literally cover them to the very tips. \$2.50.

C. Rhexi fl. pl. Mr. Fine double white-flowering variety; covered at the blossoming season with a profusion of flowers having the appearance of small roses. \$1.50.

C. Sieboldi alba plena (Double White Chinese Cherry). Mv. Ornamental; well foliated; producing double white flowers. \$1.50.

var. rubra plena (Siebold's double Red-flowering Cherry). A form in which the double white flowers, tinted with rose, are borne in clusters. \$1.50.

CERCIDIOPHYLLUM

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. Mr. Hardy ornamental tree of pyramidal form; leaves medium size, heart-shaped, dark green above and silvery beneath; the leaf-stalks and veins are purplish; prefers damp soil, where it grows rapidly. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

CERCIS. Judas Tree

Cercis Canadensis (American Judas Tree, or Red Bud). Ss. One of the finest ornamental trees; medium size; round-headed, with large heart-shaped leathery foliage of dark green. A profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers covers the tree in April before the foliage appears. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

C. Japonica (Japan Judas Tree). A dwarf tree or bush similar to the Canadensis, with larger flowers, but not so hardy. \$1.00.

CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree

Chionanthus Virginica (White Fringe). A superb lawn tree, with large dark green foliage and very showy white flowers in early summer. 2 to 3 ft., 65 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 85 cts.

CLADRASTIS. Yellow Wood

Cladrastis tinctoria; syn., **Virginia lutea**. Mm. Tree with yellow wood and smooth bark; one of the most beautiful flowering native trees, with wide, graceful head and short trunk; well adapted to single tree on the lawn; flowers white and sweet-scented; the wood yields clear yellow dye. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

CORNUS. Dogwood

Cornus florida (White-flowering Dogwood). Sv. An American species of irregular habit, with spreading open top. It produces large, showy white flowers in May before the leaves appear; in autumn the grayish green foliage turns to dark red, which, with the brilliant berries, make it one of the most beautiful trees at that season. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 90 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

var. flore rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). Sv. This is one of the finest flowering trees; it blooms when quite young, producing deep rose-colored flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

CRATAEGUS. Thorn

Crataegus Azarolus, var. **Carriere**. Foliage of a dark glossy green; fruit large, dark red, showy and hangs to the tree long into the winter. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

C. coccinea (Scarlet-fruited Thorn). Ss. A fine native variety; blooms in May, producing white blossoms, succeeded by scarlet fruit; large foliage. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

var. succulenta. A small tree growing to 20 feet of dense growth, with numerous slender spines; leaves shining dark green above and pubescent beneath. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

C. Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). Dv. Has long, sharp thorns; foliage glossy green, assuming a brilliant orange and scarlet color in the fall; valuable for hedges. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 65 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

C. Oxyacantha (Common Hawthorn). Ss. The celebrated English hedge plant; flowers pure white, sweet-scented, followed by scarlet fruit. 5 to 6 ft., 60 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

var. coccinea flore pleno (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). Sm. A tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage; flowers much larger than the double red, of a deep crimson color, with scarlet shade and very double. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

var. flore pleno (Double White Thorn). A very attractive variety on account of both foliage and flowers; the flowers are small, double white. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

var. mollis (Scarlet Hawthorn). Sv. A most decorative species; foliage large, bright green; flowers showy; fruit light scarlet, ripening in September. 5 to 6 ft., 60 cts.

tomentosa (Black Hawthorn). A vigorous-growing species, with dark green foliage and bright scarlet fruit. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.



Cornus florida. Native Dogwood

CYTISUS. Golden Chain

Cytisus Laburnum (Common Laburnum, or Golden Chain). Sm. A small tree, deriving its name from the long racemes of golden blossoms produced in June; smooth, shining foliage; it does remarkably well in a cool and shady spot. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

var. alpinus (Alpine, or Scotch Laburnum). Irregular, picturesque shape; foliage smooth and shiny; yellow flowers in long racemes; blooms later than the English. \$1.00.

FAGUS. Beech

Fagus ferruginea (American Beech). Lv. A magnificent tree; large spreading growth; symmetrical; smooth gray bark attractive in winter. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

F. sylvatica (European Beech). Lv. Choice and beautiful tree; retains foliage very late; excellent for screen. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

var. asplenifolia (Fern-leaved Beech). Sm. A graceful form, the beautiful fern-like foliage giving it a distinct appearance. Makes a grand spreading tree. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

var. heterophylla (Cut-leaved Beech). Mm. The leaves of this Beech are not as finely divided as the above form, but the tree is as ornamental. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

var. macrophylla (Broad-leaved Beech). Ls. A vigorous tree; foliage large; distinct and fine. \$2.00.

var. pendula (Weeping Beech). Mr. A picturesque tree with long, pendulous branches; the larger limbs mostly horizontally spreading; rich luxuriant foliage which hangs in masses. 6 to 8 ft., \$3.00.

var. purpurea (Purple-leaved Beech). Lv. A fine shade tree; leaves very dark purple; compact habit. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

var. purpurea pendula (Weeping Purple Beech). Mm. Of slow growth; purple leaves and pendulous branches; similar to variety Pendula; very rare, \$3.00.

var. purpurea Riversii (Rivers' Smooth-leaved Purple Beech). Mv. The finest of all purple-leaved trees; compact, symmetrical growth; crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to dark purple in the summer. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.



Cut-Leaved Beech

FRAXINUS. Ash

Fraxinus Americana (White Ash). Lv. Well-known native variety, with straight, clean trunk; soft, mellow green foliage when young. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00.

var. aucubaeifolia (Acuba-leaved Ash). Foliage beautifully mottled with yellow and green. \$2.00.

F. excelsior (European Ash). Lr. A lofty tree of rapid growth; spreading head; gray bark; foliage darker than the American species. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25.

var. aurea (Golden-barked Ash). Foliage of rich yellow; conspicuous during the winter for its golden bark and twisted branches. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

F. lanceolata (Green Ash). Lm. A distinct hardy variety with leaves green on both sides. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

GLEDITSCHIA

Gleditschia triacanthos (Honey Locust). Lv. Rapid-growing tree with powerful spines; delicate foliage; useful for hedging. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 65 cts.

GYMNOCLADUS

Gymnocladus Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). Mr. A fine native tree of irregular habit, with bluish green feathery foliage; large pinnate leaves and few twigs, bark rough; rapid grower. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

JUGLANS. Walnut

Juglans cinerea (Butternut). Lm. A strong native tree; open-headed and spreading, with grayish rough bark; valuable for its nuts, as well as an ornamental tree; foliage resembles ailanthus. 6 to 7 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

J. nigra (Black Walnut). Lr. Native tree of great size and majestic habit; bark is of dark brown color; foliage beautiful; valuable. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

J. regia (English Walnut). A native of Persia; a light, sandy soil or well-drained hillside is to be preferred for the growth of this tree; grows very large and lofty in its native country; nut oval and very fine. Not hardy north of Rhode Island. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

KOELREUTERIA

Koelreuteria paniculata (Varnish Tree). Ms. From China. Desirable lawn tree; has large pinnate leaves; in July produces a mass of showy orange-yellow flowers, followed by curious seed-vessels. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

LARIX. Larch

Larix Europaeus (European Larch). Lr. An elegant, rapid and pyramidal-growing tree, with light green foliage; drooping habit; valuable as a lawn tree. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

L. Kämpferi (Japanese Larch). A tree with horizontal branches, forming pyramidal head; foliage light green when young, changing to golden yellow in the fall. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.



European Larch—See page 8

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum, or Bilsted). Mm. A handsome native tree of stately growth, with corky bark; leaves resemble those of the maple, but are more star-shaped and of a beautiful glossy green color, turning to a deep purplish crimson in autumn. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron Tulipifera (Tulip Tree, or White-wood). Lr. A large tree; smooth bark; glossy, light green, fiddle-shaped leaves; branches spreading. The flowers are tulip-like, of a greenish yellow color, blotched with orange. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

MAGNOLIA Native Sorts

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). Lr. A tree of large, pyramidal growth. The fruit resembles a small cucumber when young, but when ripe is of a deep scarlet. The leaves are large, deep green. Flowers yellow, tinged with bluish purple. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

M. glauca (Sweet Bay). Ss. Irregular in habit; foliage thick, glossy, deep green. It blossoms in June; flowers white and sweet-scented. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

M. tripetala (Umbrella Tree). Mr. A hardy, vigorous, medium-sized tree. Produces white flowers in June. Immense leaves. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

MAGNOLIA—Continued

Chinese Species and Their Hybrids

M. conspicua (Chinese White, or Yulan Magnolia). Ss. A low tree, with spreading branches; flowers large, pure white, and opening in April before the leaves appear. One of the most showy species. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

M. Lennei (Lenne's Magnolia). Sm. A fine variety; strong grower. Produces dark purple, cup-shaped flowers in April. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50.

M. Soulangiana (Soulange's Magnolia). Ds. Small tree or large shrub. One of the hardest and most popular of the foreign Magnolias. Blossoms in April; flowers white inside, outside petals pink. Foliage dense and glossy. Superb. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50.

M. speciosa (Showy-flowered Magnolia). Sm. Very hardy. Foliage and growth resemble the Soulangeana, but the flowers are smaller, later and of a deeper color. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50.

M. stellata; syn. **Halliana** (Hall's Japan Magnolia). Ds. Dwarf habit; spreading branches. Blooms earlier than other Magnolias, producing double pure white fragrant flowers, the petals of which are long and narrow. Very desirable, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

MORUS, Mulberry

Morus alba (White Mulberry). Mm. The silk-worm Mulberry. Tree is usually thick-topped and bushy grower. Foliage light green; fruit white, or sometimes violet-colored. \$1.00.

var. Tatarica (The Russian Mulberry). A very hardy variety with reddish fruit. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

var. Tatarica pendula (Weeping Russian Mulberry). Dv. One of the best of small weeping lawn trees, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head. Foliage light green, deeply lobed. Fruit reddish purple. Thrifty and hardy. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.00.

M. New American. Rapid grower; hardy. Fruit large and of prime quality, 5 to 7 ft., \$1.00.

PAVIA. Buckeye

Pavia parviflora macrostachya (Dwarf Buckeye). Dm. Low, spreading tree, with very attractive, divided leaves, and bearing beautiful white flowers in upright panicles in June. Distinct and unusual. 1½ to 2 ft., 90 cts.



Magnolia Soulangiana

PERSICA. Peach

Persica vulgaris fl. alba plena (Double White-flowering Peach). Sm. Perfectly hardy. Flowers showy and double white. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

var. fl. rosea plena (Double Rose-flowering Peach). Sm. Flowers double, pale rose color, resembling small roses. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

PHELLODENDRON

Phellodendron amurense (Chinese Cork Tree). Lr. A tree of rapid growth when young, forming a rather low round head. It grows in almost any soil, except a very moist one; resists drought and heat in the summer. Foliage pinnate; bark corky. Resembles ailanthus. \$1.50.

PLATANUS. Plane Tree

Platanus occidentalis (American Plane Sycamore, or Buttonwood). Lr. One of the most massive, and perhaps the tallest of all deciduous trees in North America. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp-pointed. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25.

P. orientalis (Oriental Plane). Lr. Broad, round head on comparatively short trunk. Bark dullish gray or greenish white. Leaves deeply cut. Used for street and park planting. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

POPULUS. Poplar

Populus alba (White, or Silver Poplar). Lr. From Europe. Tree of rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves glossy above and white as snow beneath. Flourishes in any soil. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00.

var. Bolleana (Bolle's Poplar). Lr. Fastigiate habit, combined with the white foliage and shoots, make it a most emphatic tree. Compact upright grower. Resembles the Lombardy in form. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

P. balsamifera (Balsam Poplar, or Balm of Gilead). Lr. A tree of rapid, luxuriant growth, with very large, glossy leaves which are retained late in autumn; upright and symmetrical in habit. The buds exhale an agreeable odor and are used for medicinal purposes. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.



Flowering Crab—P. floribunda

POPULUS—Continued

Populus fastigiata, or dilatata (Lombardy Poplar). Lr. A well-known upright and extremely rapid grower; leaves bright pale green; lighter beneath; indispensable in landscape gardening, as it tends to relieve the ordinary monotonous outlines of most other trees; largely used for screen purposes. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00.

P. monilifera (Carolina Poplar). Mr. A popular tree where shade is wanted quickly; pyramidal in form; bark gray-green; foliage heart-shaped, and of a bright green color; very valuable for shade. 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., 75 cts.

P. tremuloides (American Aspen). Lr. A most beautiful native tree; foliage so adjusted as to be disturbed by the least motion of the atmosphere; bright green in color. A very clean, upright tree. Should be used in every large planting. \$1.00.

PRUNUS. Plum and Cherry

Prunus Padus (European Bird Cherry). Sr. Rapid-growing tree, with glossy foliage; bunches of fragrant white flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit resembling black currants. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

P. Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). Ss. Handsome form, with purple leaves and wine-red fruits; one of the best of the small purple-leaved trees, retaining its color until fall. Hardy. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

PTELEA. Hop Tree

Ptelea trifoliata (Hop Tree). Ds. A round-headed, loosely branched tree with glossy green foliage, which if bruised exhales a pleasant hop-like odor; covered in fall with numerous green fruit-pods. 5 to 6 ft., 60 cts.

var. aurea (Golden Hop Tree). Ds. Resembles the trifoliata, but has bright golden foliage, which retains its color until frost. 4 to 5 ft., 85 cts.

PYRUS. Crab

Pyrus angustifolia or **ioensis** (Bechtel's Double-flowering American Crab). Sm. One of the most beautiful of the flowering Crabs; in early spring produces double, fragrant flowers of delicate pink color, resembling small roses from a distance. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 90 cts.

P. malus coronaria odorata (Sweet-scented Crab). Sm. Low-growing, bushy tree; crooked and thorny branches; bears rose-red or blush sweet-scented flowers in May. \$1.00.

var. floribunda (Flowering Crab). Ds. One of the best of the early spring-flowering bushes or small trees; flowers rose or rosy red, appearing with the leaves, produced in great abundance, and very showy; fruit usually about the size of a pea, on long, slender stems; ornamental in autumn. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

var. floribunda atrosanguinea. Sm. Flowers crimson, and produced in great profusion. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

P. Parkmanii. Sm. From Japan. An irregular, awkward-shaped tree when young, but a most attractive tree when filled with buds and blossoms. Each bud produces regularly five blossoms and are set on stems 3 in. long, and are so slender that they bend with the weight of the buds or bloom in a very graceful fashion. The buds are carmine in color; the open blossoms are semi-double, and the tree when in bloom presents a most gorgeous appearance. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

var. Schiedeckeri. The double, bright rose flowers of this beautiful flowering crab are exquisite. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

PYRUS SORBUS. Mountain Ash

Pyrus Americana (American Ash). Pretty, small-sized tree, with abundant clusters of large orange berries in autumn. Most desirable. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

P. Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). Sm. Fine tree bearing clusters of scarlet berries from July to winter, making it very attractive. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

var. pendula (Weeping European Mountain Ash). Dm. Has long, slender, pendulous branches bending to the ground. One of the most desirable lawn trees. \$1.50.

P. querifolia, or pinnatifida (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash). S. Pyramidal habit; oak-like leaves, green above and woolly underneath. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

QUERCUS. Oak

Quercus alba (American White Oak). Lm. One of the noblest trees of the northern states. Beautiful park tree; foliage assumes a violet-purple color in the fall. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00.

Q. bicolor (Swamp White Oak). Lr. Massive tree when full grown. Bears large dark green leaves and acorns of large size. Bark scaly and grayish brown. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

Q. cerris (Turkey Oak). Lm. Handsome Oak with dark green foliage; pyramidal habit when young. Mossy cupped acorns. Not quite hardy in the North; retains leaves late into Fall. \$1.50.

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). Lr. Especially valuable for its brilliant scarlet fall color. Grows well in dry situations. Leaves are large and feathery. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

Q. macrocarpa (Mossy Cup, or Burr Oak). Lr. Large spreading branches deeply furrowed; light green bark. Leaves bright green and shining above, grayish or whitish beneath, changing to bronze in the autumn. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). Lr. Peculiarly handsome tree when young; used for avenues. Leaves deep green, turning to red in the fall, finely divided. Drooping branches. Grows rapidly and prefers somewhat moist soil. Fibrous-rooted and transplants well. Superb lawn tree. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

Q. Phellos (Willow-leaved Oak). Hardy, medium-sized tree. Handsome foliage, turning pale yellow in the fall. Prefers swampy soil. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

Q. Prinos (Chestnut Oak). Lr. One of the finest species; broad, irregular head and dark brown ridged bark; leaves resemble those of the chestnut. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

Q. Robur (English Oak). Mm. The Royal Oak of England; growth massive and spreading. \$1.50.

var. pedunculata concordia (Golden Oak). Ss. Superb variety, with orange-yellow leaves, which retain their golden tint throughout the season; one of the finest golden-leaved trees. \$1.50.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). Lr. A broad tree of rapid growth; large rich foliage, which turns to a bronzy red in the fall. Deservedly popular. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

Q. tinctoria (Black Oak). Lm. A narrow, open-headed tree; foliage dull red or orange in the fall; flourishes in dry soil. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.



Pin Oak

ROBINIA. Locust or Acacia

Robinia Pseudacacia (Black, or Yellow Locust). Lr. This species is the largest of the genus, growing to the height of 80 feet; fragrant white flowers in drooping racemes; the wood is very lasting and adapted to many uses. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25.

SALISBURIA

Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo

S. adiantifolia (Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree). Mr. Remarkable tree from Japan, of medium size; vigorous growth, clean, straight trunk; foliage resembles the maidenhair fern. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

SALIX. Willow

Salix alba (Common White Willow). Large tree, with short and thick trunk; branches yellowish brown; leaves ashy gray and silvery throughout, giving a white appearance to the whole tree. 5 to 6 ft., 60 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

S. Babylonica (Weeping Willow). Lr. Probably the best known of the Willows; weeping habit, with long, slender, olive-green branches; often grown in cemeteries. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

var. ramulis aureis (Golden-barked Babylonian Willow). Similar to the Babylonica; bark bright golden in winter. \$1.50.

S. capræa, var. pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). A dwarf form; usually grafted on stocks about 4 feet high, when it forms an umbrella-shaped top; foliage glossy; vigorous; thrives in all soils. 2 yr. heads, 75 cts.; 3 yrs., \$1.

S. elegantissima (Thurlow's Willow). Mr. A spreading, drooping tree, similar to the Babylonica. 6 to 7 ft., \$1.00.

SALIX—Continued

Salix pentandra, or laurifolia (Bay, or Laurel-leaved Willow). Mv. Ornamental tree of upright growth; bark brownish green; leaves dark glossy green; excellent for seashore planting. 5 to 6 ft., 60 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

S. regalis (Royal Willow). Lr. Elegant tree, with rich, silvery gray foliage. 75 cts.

S. rosmarinifolia, or petiolaris (Rosemary Willow). Ds. Dwarf habit, feathery branches, silvery foliage; usually grafted on 5- to 6-foot stems, when it forms a dense, round top; useful in formal plantings. 2 yr. heads, \$1.00.

S. vitellina aurantiaca (Golden Willow). Lm. A large and venerable appearing tree, conspicuous at all seasons, but particularly in winter, on account of its yellow bark. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

var. Britzensis (Salmon-barked Willow). Lm. Similar to Vitellina; bark on the younger growth is salmon-yellow, deepening to bronzy red in the winter months. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

S., Wisconsin Weeping. Drooping habit and hardier than the Babylonica; valuable because of its ability to resist severe cold. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

SOPHORA. Japan Pagoda Tree

Sophora Japonica. Mm. Low-growing tree from Japan; dark green bark; clusters of white pea-shaped flowers in August; glossy foliage. \$1.50.

SYRINGA. Lilac

Syringa Japonica (Japan Tree Lilac). Sm. One of the remarkable tree lilacs of Japan; flowers creamy white. Should be on every lawn. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.



Syringa Japonica. Japan Tree Lilac

TAXODIUM. Deciduous Cypress

Taxodium distichum. Lr. Stately tree of pyramidal form; fine light green, feathery foliage; branches covered with bright brown bark. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

TILIA. Linden

Tilia Americana (Linden, or Basswood). Lr. Our most common American species; its yellow flowers are intensely fragrant; suitable for parks and streets; fine and valuable. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., extra heavy, \$2.50.

T. dasystyla (Crimean Linden). Mm. Leaves tough and leathery; dark glossy green above and pale beneath, with tufts of brown hairs on the axils of the principal veins; bright yellow bark in winter. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

T. Europaea (European Linden). Lm. Very fine pyramidal tree of large size, having large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., extra heavy, \$2.50.

var. alba (argentea) (White-leaved European Linden). Lr. Vigorous-growing tree, particularly noticeable for its white appearance; its handsome form, growth and foliage render it worthy to be classed among the finest of our ornamental trees. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

var. laciniata rubra (Red Fern-leaved Linden). An elegant tree, of pyramidal compact habit. Bark on young wood rose-colored, and foliage deeply cut. One of the finest trees for the lawn. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

var. platyphyllos (Large-leaved Linden, or Lime). Lm. A very fine, strong growing tree with larger foliage than the English type. Thrives in bleak places along the seacoast. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75.

ULMUS. Elm

Ulmus Americana (American White Elm). Lr. Lofty and spreading, with drooping branches. Most common and beautiful of the Elms. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

U. campestris (English Elm). Lm. Round-topped and sometimes open-headed tree. Often used for avenues. Foliage dark green, remaining several weeks longer than that of the Americana, and is more delicately cut. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

var. Wheatleyi (Guernsey or Cornish Elm). A fine tree with short ascending branches forming a dense narrow pyramid; leaves rather small, broad and dark green. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

U. fulva (Red, or Slippery Elm). Mm. Tree with spreading branches; open, flat-topped heads. Flowers in dense clusters. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

U. montana (Scotch, or Wych Elm). Lr. A tree of rapid, spreading growth and large foliage. 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

var. Camperdown pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). Ds. Drooping branches; limbs often spreading horizontally; leaves are large, dark green and glossy. 3 yr. heads, \$2.50.

var. Huntingdonii (Huntingdon Elm). Lr. Fine vigorous grower, of erect habit; dark green foliage and smooth bark. Superb. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

VIRGILIA. See Cladrastis



Evergreen Planting from our Nurseries on a Connecticut Estate

EVERGREEN TREES

We pay particular attention to the cultivation of Evergreens. The stock we offer is all thrifty and heavily rooted, having been root-pruned, and several times transplanted, thus assuring perfect success in removal. We have large specimens of most varieties. Prices and sizes given upon application.

ABBREVIATIONS

DENOTING SIZE: L., large; M., medium; S., small; D., dwarf; VD., very dwarf.

DENOTING RAPIDITY OF GROWTH: r., rapid; m., medium; s., slow; v., vigorous.

ABIES. Fir

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir). Lr. A slender tree of pyramidal and rapid growth. Foliage dark green and silvery beneath. Thrives in boggy land. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

var. Hudsonica (Hudson's Bay Dwarf Fir). VDs. A dwarf form of the preceding, of the same deep green tint, and very compact in growth. In fact, it is merely a round mass of twigs and small dark foliage with silvery lines. Like the species, it is thoroughly hardy and reliable. Rare, \$2.50.

var. Hudsonica glauca. Ds. Same form as above with dark blue foliage. \$2.50

A. Canadensis (Hemlock). See *Tsuga Canadensis*.

A. concolor (White Fir). Lm. A native species, with long, broad foliage, bluish above and silvery beneath. Of all Fir trees, it best withstands heat and drought. Very hardy and grows rapidly; graceful and most desirable. Rare. 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.00; specimens, 4 to 8 ft., \$5.00 to \$10.00.

A. Fraseri. Lr. Similar to the Balsam Fir, with richer and darker foliage. Very desirable. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir). Lm. One of the finest of the Silver Firs. Symmetrical form, vigorous and hardy. Massive dark green foliage, dark and shiny above, silvery beneath, 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.00; specimens 3 to 5 ft., \$5.00 to \$7.50.

BIOTA. Chinese Arborvitae

Biota orientalis (Chinese Arborvitae). Mm. Bushy and upright in growth and very attractive foliage arranged in flat, vertical leaves. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.75.

CEDRUS. Cedar

Cedrus Atlantica glauca (Mt. Atlas Cedar). Lm. A rare yet worthy evergreen, its foliage closely approaching that of the Colorado Blue Spruce in color. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00.



Abies concolor

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

Juniperus Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). Ds. The most desirable form of this genus. Branches rather slender; leaves pointed and spreading. Should be kept closely pruned to produce best effects. 2 ft., \$2.00.

var. argentea variegata. Dm. Upright growing and compact in form, with pretty variegated foliage. Quite hardy and desirable. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00.

var. aurea (Chinese Golden Juniper). Ds. Upright form, with young branchlets golden yellow, becoming more brilliant in full sun. One of the best yellow-foliaged dwarf evergreens. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00.

J. communis (Common Juniper). VD. Our common Juniper, with light bluish foliage. Widely distributed through the colder regions and mountains of North America. One of the hardiest. 15 to 18 in., 75 cts.

var. aurea; syn., Douglasii (Douglas' Golden Juniper). VDs. Golden form of the above. New growth bright yellow, changing to bronzy yellow in winter. 2 to 2½ ft. spread, \$1.50; specimens 3 to 4 ft. spread, \$2.50.

var. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). Mm. Tree with dense pillar-like growth. Glaucous green foliage, with tips of branchlets erect. 2½ to 3 ft., 75 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

var. Suecica (Swedish Juniper). Mm. Grows much like the Irish Juniper but not so compact. Foliage sharp; rather long spreading leaves, the branches drooping at the tips. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

J. Sabina (Savin Juniper). VDs. Spreading or procumbent shrubs, rarely with erect stem. Branchlets rather slender. Leaves needle-shape, usually dark green. Valuable for rockwork. 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$1.00; 2 to 2½ ft. spread, \$1.50.

var. tamariscifolia (Tamarisk-leaved Juniper). VDs. A low growing, densely branched trailing plant of very neat habit and clothed with foliage of a bright glaucous green. Excellent for use on banks or rock-work. Probably the best and most striking of the prostrate Junipers. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

J. Virginiana (Red, or Virginia Cedar). Mm. A native form, very common in New England. Tapering, bright, rich green foliage. Bark on trunk and branches reddish brown. Thrives on dry soil. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

JUNIPERUS—Continued

Juniperus Virginiana var. elegantissima. Sm. Distinct variety of Red Cedar, with golden bronze foliage. Attractive in winter. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.00.

var. glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar). Mm. One of the handsomest forms of these hardy evergreens. Foliage is distinctly silvery gray, holding its color, throughout the year. Should be in every collection of evergreens. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$2.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$3.00.

LARIX. See Deciduous Trees**PICEA. Spruce**

Picea alba (White Spruce). Lm. A native of the northern parts of America. One of our best conifers. Compact and upright grower. Of great longevity. Light silvery green foliage. Will stand severe pruning. Used for windbreaks and hedges. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 7 ft. specimens \$2.00 to \$5.00.

P. Alcockiana (Alcock's Spruce). Ms. Horizontally spreading slender branches. Bark dark gray. Pyramidal form. Young branches shining yellowish brown or green. Leaves slightly ridged on both sides; dark green and shining below and silvery above. Highly ornamental and hardy. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 6 ft. specimens \$5.00 to \$10.00.

P. Engelmanni (Engelmann's Spruce). Lm. Branches closely arranged in whorls, spreading and slender. Form dense and narrow, pyramidal in young trees. Foliage compact and of a bluish tint. Closely resembles the Picea pungens. 3 ft., \$3.00; 4 ft., \$4.00.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Lr. Extensively planted as an ornamental in northern and eastern states. Graceful habit and rapid growth. Foliage dense and dark green. Used for shelters and windbreaks. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; specimens 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00 to \$4.00.

var. Clanbrassiliiana. VDs. A dwarf compact form, with short, crowded branchlets and small long leaves. 1 ft., \$2.00.

var. Gregoryana (Gregory Spruce). VD. This forms a cushion-like growth of dense foliage. Always dwarf, peculiar and ornamental. 15 to 18 in. spread, \$2.00; 18 to 24 in. spread, \$2.50.



A Block of Colorado Blue Spruce Growing in Our Nurseries



Koster's Blue Spruce

PICEA—Continued

Picea excelsa var. *invera* (Weeping Norway Spruce). Ss. Drooping branches closely appressed to the stem. Desirable as a novelty. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

var. *pygmæa* (Pygmy Dwarf Spruce). VDs. This is the smallest form of the Spruces known to cultivators, attaining only a height of about 18 inches, although spreading horizontally for some distance. The branches are all very short, with small, stiff foliage. It is curious and attractive. 10 to 12 in., \$2.00.

var. *Remonti* (Remont's Spruce). VDs. Very dwarf variety. Conical and compact. Foliage dark green. Used for evergreen beds and borders. 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50.

P. nigra (Black Spruce). Lr. Native variety, resembling *Picea excelsa*. Often pendulous branches forming narrow, irregular head. Bark brown or yellowish brown. Foliage light green, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 75 cts.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.50.

var. *brevifolia*. Ds. A small tree with short spreading branches, forming an irregular and narrow head. Leaves bluish green. 8 to 12 in., \$2.00.

var. *Doumetti*. Ds. A more slender growing tree than the type, forming very graceful pyramids. Foliage of a deep glaucous tint. The young cones are of a deep, brilliant plum or purple color, and form a striking contrast to the foliage. 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$3.50.

P. orientalis (Eastern Spruce). Lv. Graceful Spruce, with dark glossy foliage. Slow growth. 3 ft., \$3.00; $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$3.50; 4 ft., \$5.00.

P. polita (Tiger-tail Spruce). A tree forming a dense, broad pyramid, with rich stout branches. Very distinct and striking appearance. Stiff and sharp leaves of a pleasing shade of green. Japan variety. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.00.

PICEA—Continued

Picea pungens (Colorado Spruce). Lr. Handsome and hardy, of symmetrical and pyramidal habit, with light, sometimes almost silvery white foliage. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.50; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; specimens 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00 to \$5.00.

var. *glauca* (Colorado Blue Spruce). Lr. Form of *Picea pungens*, with the same general character, but the foliage is of an exceedingly rich, silvery blue. Very valuable and handsome. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$3.50, specimens 3 to 5 ft., \$4.00 to \$10.00.

var. *Kosteriana* (Koster's Blue Spruce). Lr. Form of *Pungens*. Foliage steel-blue. Color uniform. The best Blue Spruce. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$3.00; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$4.00; specimens 3 to 5 ft., \$5.00 to \$15.00.

var. *Koster's glauca compacta* (Koster's Compact Blue Spruce). Lr. A beautiful compact form of the above. 2 ft., \$3.00; $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$4.00; 3 ft., \$5.00; 4 ft., \$7.50.

PINUS. Pine

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine). Lr. One of the best evergreens for seashore planting. Vigorous growth. A variety with long dark green stiff needles. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00.

P. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). Ss. A tree of conical form; silvery foliage. An elegant and valuable ornamental. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

var. *glauca*. Ss. A form of the above with dark blue foliage. 3 ft., \$3.50.

P. divaricata; syn., **Banksiana** (Jack Pine). Lr. Grows on the thinnest and driest soils; across the bay from Mount Desert it has been seen growing in an inch of rock fragments on top of granite. It is one of the most rapid-growing Pines, with an irregular, picturesque top. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$1.00.



Douglas' Spruce—See page 16

PINUS Continued

- P. excelsa** (Bhutan Pine). Lr. Resembles the White Pine. Leaves are more silvery, graceful and pendulous. A noble tree. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.
- P. Muglus** (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Ds. Very valuable where a low, dense, spreading growth is desired. Foliage deep green and leaves short. Very hardy. 15 to 18 in., \$1.00; 1½ to 2 ft., bushy, \$1.50; 2 to 2½ ft., bushy, \$2.50.
- P. ponderosa**. Lr. A noble tree attaining the height of 100 feet, perfectly hardy. It is a rapid grower; leaves 8 to 10 inches long of a silvery green. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.00.
- P. resinosa** (Red Pine). Lr. A native Pine with red bark and light green foliage. 1½-2 ft., \$1.00.
- P. rigida** (Pitch Pine). Lr. A native tree of pyramidal and irregular head. Branches spread. Thrives well on poor soil and makes a beautiful ornament to the lawn. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00.
- P. Strobus** (White Pine). Lr. One of the most valuable and stately of our native evergreens. Light silvery foliage. Highly ornamental and useful for hedges, as it can be clipped. Should be extensively planted. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.
- P. sylvestris** (Scotch Pine). Lr. One of the hardiest of the Pines. Growth dense. Foliage bluish green. Valuable for shelter. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.



Umbrella Pine

PSEUDOTSUGA

- Pseudotsuga Douglasii** (Douglas' Spruce). Lr. From Colorado. Foliage soft dark green of bluish tint. Transplants well. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.25; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50; specimens 4 to 8 ft., \$3.00 to \$10.00. (See illustration, page 15.)

RETINISPORA. Japan Cypress

- Retinispora ericoides** (Heath-leaved Cypress). Ss. Dense, broadly pyramidal, round-headed bush. Upright branches and dull green foliage, changing to brownish green in winter. Leaves soft grayish green beneath. Tender north of Rhode Island. \$1.50.

- R. filifera** (Thread-branched Japan Cypress). A tree of very graceful appearance with bright green foliage, slender, string-like and drooping. Very beautiful and ornamental. 2½ ft., \$3.00; 3 ft., \$4.00; specimens 4 to 6 ft., \$6.00 to \$10.00.

- var. aurea** (Golden Thread-branched Japan Cypress). Ss. A form of Filifera. Bright golden color. The best golden conifer known to us. Scarce. 12 to 15 in. spread, \$1.50; 15 to 18 in., \$2.00.

- R. obtusa** (Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress). Lr. Dark fern-like foliage; distinct and beautiful; habit drooping and graceful. \$3.00.

- var. nana** (Dwarf Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress). VDs. A handsome evergreen shrub; dense, bushy growth; foliage extremely dark green and usually very pretty. \$2.00.

- var. nana aurea**. VDs. A good dwarf plant of rich golden color. 2 ft., \$2.50; 2½ ft., \$3.50.

- R. pisifera** (Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). Lr. An upright tree; foliage light green and feathery; the branches are somewhat pendulous at the ends. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 6 ft. specimens, \$4.50 to \$10.00.

- var. aurea** (Golden Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). Lr. A fine pyramidal, bright golden form; popular and graceful. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 6 ft. specimens, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

- R. plumosa** (Plume-like Japan Cypress). Lm. Useful for specimens or hedges; foliage light green and plume-like; extensively planted. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.00; 2½ to 3 ft., sheared specimens, \$2.00; 3 to 7 ft., \$3.00 to \$10.00.

- var. aurea** (Golden Japan Cypress). Lm. Golden form of R. plumosa. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.00; sheared specimens, 3 to 5 ft., \$2.50 to \$7.50.

- var. aurea elegantissima**. Similar to above, but the color is more brilliant; retaining its bright golden hue throughout the year. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.00.

- R. squarrosa** (Squarrose-leaved Japan Cypress). Mm. Choice ornamental tree; Japan form, with steel-colored foliage, which is very fine and pretty. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 6 ft. specimens, \$5.00 to \$10.00.

SCIADOPITYS

- Sciadopitys verticillata** (Umbrella Pine). Ls. A beautiful conifer of compact, conical form, with glossy dark green foliage; rather slow growth; thrives well in moderately moist, loamy, also in clayey soil; leaves needle-like and in whorls. 2 ft., \$5.00; 2½ ft., \$7.00; 3 to 4 ft. specimens, \$10.00 to \$15.00.

TAXUS. Yew

Taxus baccata (English Yew). Ss. Slow-growing; branches spreading, forming a broad low head; branchlets somewhat pendulous; foliage dark green, with bright scarlet berries. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft. specimens, \$4.00 to \$6.00.

var. elegantissima (Golden English Yew). Sm. A rich colored form with light yellow foliage, darkening in the autumn months. \$3.00.

var. erecta aurea (Golden Erect Yew). Ds. A very popular variety, entirely hardy, with slender branches growing erect, and densely clothed with small yellow foliage. 12 to 15 in., \$2.00.

var. fastigiata or **Hibernica** (Irish Yew). Ss. One of the most desirable evergreens of columnar habit for formal gardens; dark glossy green leaves, spirally arranged around the branches. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

var. horizontalis variegata. VDs. A dwarf spreading variety with mottled yellow foliage. 18 to 24 in. spread, \$2.50.

var. sempervirea. Ds. A beautiful golden variety, which keeps its yellow tint the whole year. 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

var. Washingtoni. Ds. Fine golden foliage; handsome and rare. 18 in., \$2.00.

T. Canadensis (Canadian Yew). Dv. A prostrate shrub with wide-spreading, slender branches; brown bark; foliage pretty dark green; showy, deep crimson berries; hardy. \$2.00.

var. Canadensis variegata. Dv. A variegated form of the above. 15 to 18 in., \$2.00.

T. cuspidata (Japanese Yew). Sm. Very similar to *Taxus baccata*; branches are more upright and stouter; leaves are somewhat broader. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

var. brevifolia. Ds. A form of the above with short, dark green petiolate, mucronate leaves. A very handsome, hardy variety. Rare. 10 to 12 in., \$2.00; 15 to 18 in., \$2.50; 18 to 24 in., \$3.50.

THUYOPSIS. Cypress

Thuyopsis dolobrata. Mv. Branchlets irregularly whorled or scattered. Leaves glossy green above and marked with broad silvery white band beneath. \$3.00.

T. Standishii (Standish's Sitka Cypress). Ms. Pyramidal grower. Branches more pendulous than *T. dolobrata*. Good variety. \$3.00.

THUYA. Arborvitæ

Thuya occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). Mr. The common upright, densely branched evergreen so commonly used for single specimens, hedges and windbreaks. Stands close pruning. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.50.

var. alba spica; syn. **Queen Victoria**. Mm. Pyramidal in growth with compact head. Tips of young branchlets white. 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00.

var. aurea (George Peabody's Arborvitæ). Mr. A choice variety, with foliage of the most intense golden color. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 3½ ft., \$1.75; 5 to 6 ft. specimens, \$3.00 to \$5.00.



Japan Yew

THUYA. Continued

var. globosa (Globe Arborvitæ). VDs. A dense, low, globular bush, with rich green foliage, which does not take on objectionable colors in winter. 15 to 18 in., 75 cts.

var. Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ). Ds. Another low, globular form, with foliage of a distinctly golden tinge. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50.

var. Lobbi (Lobb's Arborvitæ). Mr. A splendid sort of graceful habit and rich, glossy green foliage. \$1.50.

var. Lobbi aurea. Golden form of the preceding. \$2.00.

var. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). Mr. Of very distinct, columnar growth; very densely branched and with foliage of a rich, dark glossy green, which does not change appreciably in color during the winter months. Very choice, and capable of a multitude of uses. 2½ to 3 ft., 75 cts.; 3 to 3½ ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

var. Sibirica; syn. **Wareana** (Siberian Arborvitæ). Mv. A very hardy variety with heavy bluish green foliage. Low-growing. 2 to 2½ ft., 75 cts.; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.00; sheared specimens, 3 to 5 ft., \$1.50 to \$5.00.

var. Sibirica (Siberian Arborvitæ). Very distinct variety, with coarser foliage than the type, and less upright in habit of growth; forms a broad, dense bush, giving a rich green effect. Very desirable for single planting or as a hedge plant. Same sizes and prices as above.

var. Tom Thumb. VDs. Of slow, compact growth and symmetrical habit. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts.; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50.

var. Vervæneana (Vervæne's Arborvitæ). Sm. A very choice variety. Dense habit; foliage variegated with yellow. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft. specimens, \$3.00.

TSUGA. Hemlock

Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock). Lr. A broadly pyramidal, medium-sized tree of dense growth, with rich green foliage. Branches thickly set, with more or less pendulous tendency, giving a particularly graceful effect to the whole. Choice as a single lawn tree or for hedge purposes, succeeding in all except particularly bleak situations. 2 to 2½ ft., 75 cts.; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$1.50; 4 to 8 ft. specimens, \$3.00 to \$10.00.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

This group contains some of our most useful plants, not only because of their evergreen foliage, but many of them are of the finest flowering shrubs.

ANDROMEDA

Andromeda Catesbaei. See *Leucothoë Catesbaei*.

A. floribunda (Lily of the Valley Tree). Flowers in large white panicles over dense dark masses of evergreen foliage; plant round, compact and dwarf; most valuable of the family. Hardy. 10 to 12 in., \$1.25; 12 to 15 in., \$1.50.

A. Japonica. One of the most beautiful of the dwarf, broad-leaved evergreens; bright green leaves and drooping racemes of waxy white flowers; the white flowers make a beautiful contrast with the green foliage; not so hardy as the *Floribunda*. Needs protection north of Rhode Island. \$1.50.

AZALEAS

Azalea amoena. A dwarf shrub, with double purplish red flowers in May; especially adapted for edging; needs protection in northern latitudes; undesirable north of Boston, Mass. 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; 18 to 24 in., \$2.00.



Andromeda floribunda

BERBERIS. Barberry

Berberis Aquifolium, or **Mahonia Aquifolium** (Ashberry). A handsome evergreen shrub; hardy north in sheltered position; glossy green, holly-like leaves; yellow flowers in May; foliage turns to bronzy scarlet late in the autumn. 15 to 18 in., 50 cts.; 18 to 24 in., 75 cts.

B. ilicifolia (Holly-leaved Barberry). Has shiny dark green leaves resembling Holly, which persist until into the winter; large orange-yellow flowers. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts.

BUXUS. Boxwood

Buxus sempervirens (Tree Box). An evergreen shrub, with close-growing, oval, dark, shining foliage; stands pruning very well; thrives in almost any well-drained soil, and best in a partially shaded position. Bush Form: 15 in., 75 cts.; 18 in., \$1.00; 24 in., \$1.50; 30 in., \$2.00. Pyramid Form: 2 ft., \$1.50; 2½ ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$3.50; 3½ ft., \$4.00; 4 to 7 ft., \$5.00 to \$10.00. Tree Form: 1½ ft. stems, 10 in. heads, \$1.50; 2 ft. stems, 12 to 15 in. heads, \$2.50; larger specimens, \$3.50 to \$5.00.

var. nana (Dwarf Box). A well-known dwarf edging plant, often used for bordering flower beds. 4 to 6 in., \$6.00 per 100; 6 to 8 in., \$9.00 per 100.

CALLUNA. Heather

This plant should be more generally known. It is of the easiest possible culture, growing well in ordinary soils. The varieties named below are hardy and bloom continuously from July to September. They are of a dwarf nature and serve to cover banks and border beds of shrubbery. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per 10.

Calluna vulgaris alba. White.

var. aurea. Golden tint.

var. carneae. Red-flowered.



Pyramidal Box

COTONEASTER. Rose Box

Cotoneaster Simonsii. Shining-leaved Rose Box (4 to 5 ft.) The lustrous green foliage of this plant is striking and its pleasing habit of growth is quite ornamental. The bright red berries are showy. 2 to 2½ ft., 35 cts.

DAPHNE

Daphne Cneorum. A dwarf evergreen shrub, producing fragrant rosy lilac flowers in May and June; foliage dark green and glossy; a plant which every one wants at sight. 6 in., 50 cts.; 8 to 10 in., 75 cts.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus radicans (Creeping Euonymus). A low, procumbent shrub with ascending and spreading branches; leaves usually dull green above with whitish veins. Invaluable self-clinging vine. 3 yrs., 25 cts.; 4 yrs., 35 cts.

var. variegata (Variegated Creeping Euonymus). Similar to the above. Variegated with white, yellow and pink shades. Strong grower and very attractive on low walls. 3 yrs., 25 cts.; 4 yrs., 35 cts.

var. Broad-leaf. The leaves of this variety are larger than those of the Radicans, otherwise similar. 3 yrs., 30 cts.; 4 yrs., 40 cts.

HEDERA. Ivy

Hedera Helix (English Ivy). Old common Ivy. Perfectly hardy. Does well when planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings where it is free from sun in the winter. Leaves broad, dark and glossy. 35 cts.; extra heavy, 75 cts.

var. arborea. Not climbing, forming an erect low shrub. Desirable for growing in pots or tubs. 15 to 18 in., bushy, \$1.25.



Some of Our Nursery Stock



Mountain Laurel

ILEX. Holly

Ilex crenata (Japanese Holly). Small, box-like foliage; very bushy; inky black berries borne in clusters; needs some protection in N. E. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2' to 2½ ft., \$2.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft. specimens, \$4.50.

var. aurea variegata. A dwarf variety of the above with yellow variegation. 10 to 12 in., \$1.25; 15x15 in., \$2.50.

var. latifolia. A broad-leaved variety. Very desirable. 5 ft. specimens, \$10.00.

I. glabra (Inkberry). Much-branched, upright shrub, with oval, dark foliage. Small flowers and black berries. Clumps, 75c.

I. opaca (American Holly). Tree with spreading short branches; pyramidal head; leaves oval, with large, remote spiny teeth, rarely entire, dull green above and yellowish green beneath; handsome red berries. 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; 18 to 24 in., \$2.00.

KALMIA. Laurel

Kalmia angustifolia (Sheep Laurel). Leaves usually in pairs, light green above and pale beneath. Flowers purple or crimson. 75 cts.

K. latifolia (Mountain Laurel). Evergreen shrub, with dense, round-topped head; leaves broad, glossy, dark green above and yellowish green below. The flowers, beautiful pink and white, are borne in large terminal compound corymbs. In their prime about the middle of June. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50.

LEUCOTHOE

Leucothoe Catesbeei (Andromeda Catesbeei; Drooping Andromeda). Choice native evergreen shrub of great beauty and value; foliage heavy, shining green in summer; leaves and flower buds assume a beautiful purple late in the fall, which is retained through the winter; branches arching. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00.

MAHONIA

See *Berberis Aquifolium*



Mass Planting of Rhododendrons in Border of Woodland

RHODODENDRONS

Perhaps the most useful of all broad-leaved evergreens; rich in foliage effect and magnificent in flower results. For mass planting nothing can compare with *R. maximum* at so small a cost. We make a specialty of furnishing these in carload lots, having supplied one estate with nearly fifteen thousand plants in one year. The hybrid varieties we offer have all been tested and found hardy in the climate of Boston and vicinity.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. One of the most beautiful of our native shrubs. Leaves oval and oblong, of a dark glossy green. Flowers are lilac-purple, produced in large, impressive heads in early June. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

var. grandiflora. Used extensively for forcing; satin-lilac in color. As hardy as the native. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE HYBRIDS

Prices of named Hybrid Rhododendrons; 18 in., well budded, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10; 24 in., well budded, \$1.50 each, \$14.00 per 10; 30 in., well budded, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 per 10; 36 in., well budded, \$4.00 each, \$35.00 per 10.

Large Specimens, 3½ to 5 ft., well budded, \$5.00 to \$10.00 each.

Abraham Lincoln. Rosy crimson, of good form and foliage.

Album elegans. Blush, changing to pure white. Tall grower with large truss.

Album grandiflorum. White and blush. Fine foliage. Not so hardy as *Album elegans*.

Anna Parsons. Beautiful scarlet—one of the best.

Atrosanguineum. Deep blood-red. Good foliage and good grower.

Betsey Parsons. Rose and light purple.

Boule de Neige. Pure white. Dwarf grower. Best white.

Caractacus. Rich purplish crimson.

Charles Dickens. Rich crimson.

RHODODENDRONS—Continued

Delicatissima. Clear white, delicately tinted with pink. Glossy foliage, good grower.

Everestianum. Best perfectly hardy Rhododendron. Rosy lilac, spotted and fringed.

Giganteum. Large rosy crimson.

Gloriosum. White. Bold flower and good foliage.

H. H. Hunnewell. Rich, dark crimson.

Kettledrum. Very lively crimson.

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose with beautiful spots in center.

Lady Clermont. Rosy scarlet.

Mrs. Milner. Rich, dark red. Foliage and habit good.

Old Port. Rich plum color, very distinct.

President Lincoln. Fine rose color.

Roseum elegans. Best of all Rhododendrons. Fine rose color.

Roseum grandiflorum. Dark rose.

Rhododendrons Alpine. Dwarf Hybrid varieties. A class called Alpine Rose. They are perfectly hardy and are desirable for planting along the edges of beds or borders of Rhododendrons and Evergreens. 8 to 15 in., bushy, \$1.75 each, \$15.00 per 10.

ferrugineum. Pink.

hirsutum. Scarlet.

myrtifolium. Lavender.

punctatum. Rose color.

Wilsoni. Lavender.

R. maximum (Great Laurel). Broad-leaved evergreen shrub. Flower rosy white to white, produced in late June and July. Foliage the most beautiful of any Rhododendron, being very thick, smooth and twice as large as that of any other sort. 2 to 3 ft., bushy, \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., bushy, \$2.25; 4 to 5 ft., bushy, \$3.50; 5 to 6 ft., bushy, \$5.00. By the carload, prices on application.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle

Yucca filamentosa. An evergreen shrub with long-pointed leaves; producing panicles of large ivory-white flowers in midsummer. 25 cts.



An Effective Mass Planting of Shrubbery

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

It is our aim to produce everything in flowering shrubbery that is useful, hardy and worthy of cultivation in our climate. A good shrub collection will present the greatest variety of color throughout the season, both in flower and foliage. Even in winter it is attractive in appearance from the gracefulness of its stems and branches, and from the color of its bark. When right selections are made, it will serve almost as well as evergreens to shut out view, fences or other low unsightly objects.

ABBREVIATIONS

DENOTING SIZE: L., large; M., medium; S., small; D., dwarf; VD., very dwarf.

ALTHAEA. See Hibiscus

AMELANCHIER. Mespilus

Amelanchier Botryapinum (Dwarf Juneberry). L. Bush, or small tree; leaves and flower-stalks whitish woolly when young; showy white flowers in April; fruit juicy; of good flavor. 2 to 2½ ft., 35 cts.

AMORPHA

Amorpha canescens (Lead Plant). A free-flowering shrub of dense habit; blue flowers in panicles. Blooms in June. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

A. fruticosa (False Indigo). L. An interesting ornamental shrub of spreading habit, with fine, feathery foliage. Remarkable for the unusual color of its dark violet purplish flowers which appear in June. Valuable for massing. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.

AMYGDALUS. Almond

See *Prunus Sinensis*

ARALIA. Angelica Tree

Aralia pentaphylla (Five-leaved Aralia). A graceful shrub, with arching, spiny branches and bright green, shining foliage. Excellent on rocky banks and slopes; also for hedges. 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts.

A. spinosa. See Deciduous Trees.

AZALEAS

Native Sorts

All of our native Azaleas are hardy and highly ornamental.

Azalea arborescens (Fragrant White Azalea). M. A good grower; foliage dark green. In June and July produces flowers of a white or tinged rose-color. Very fragrant. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts.

A. calendulacea (Flame Azalea). Flowers orange-yellow or flame-red; not fragrant. One of the showiest. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00.

A. lutea. American variety from the Carolina mountains. Lively red and orange flowers. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00.

A. nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). S. Commonly known as "Wood's Honeysuckle." Deep pink to reddish purple flowers in May. The most brilliant and valuable for mass planting. 12 to 18 in., 75 cts.

A. vaseyi (Southern Azalea). M. One of the hardest and most valuable, but rare. Flowers are rosy white, appearing in April before the leaves. Foliage turns dark crimson in the fall. 15 to 18 in., \$1.00.

A. viscosa (White Swamp Honeysuckle). This Azalea blooms in June or July, producing delightfully sweet-scented white flowers tinted with shades of rose. Prefers damp places. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00.

AZALEAS—Continued on next page



Azalea mollis

AZALEAS—Continued

Pontica and Mollis Varieties

A. Pontica (Hardy Ghent). S. Fragrant flowers, ranging from white to deep crimson, appear in great profusion in early spring, literally covering twig and branch. Their rich coloring cannot be surpassed. Excellent for mass planting. 18 in., \$1.00; 24 in., \$1.50.

Named Varieties

- Admiral de Ruyter.** Deep blood-red.
Bouquet de Flore. Salmon-rose.
Coccinea speciosa. Clear orange-red.

PONTICA AND MOLLIS AZALEAS—Continued

- Cardinal.** Clear red.
Daviesi. White; extra sweet-scented.
Emelie. Dark red; fine.
Eugenie. Orange-red.
Gloria Mundi. Clear orange; fine.
Ignaea Nova. Bright red.
Nancy Waterer. Clear yellow.
Pallas. Bright red.
Roi des Feux. Bright red.
William III. Orange.

A. mollis. Dwarf habit and larger flowers than the Ghent. Resembles rhododendron; good foliage; flowers in all shades of red, white, yellow and orange; perfectly hardy, thriving in sunny positions anywhere. Named varieties: 18 in., \$1.25; 24 in., \$1.50. Mixed varieties, 18 in., \$1.00; 24 in., \$1.25. Standard form, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

Named Varieties

- Anthony Koster.** Bright yellow.
Dr. Reichenbach. Salmon.
J. C. Van Tol. Fine red.
Nichalass Beets. Deep yellow, shaded red.
T. J. Seidel. Salmon orange.

BACCHARIS

Baccharis halimifolia (Groundsel Tree). L. This grows in any well-drained soil in sunny positions; well adapted for dry and rocky slopes, and valuable for seashore planting; hardiest species; when in fruit resembles a shrub with abundant snow-white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

BAYBERRY. See Myrica

BENZOIN

Benzoin odoriferum (Spice Bush). L. A strong-growing shrub, with bright green foliage; flowers yellow, appearing before the leaves; has red, oblong, spicy berries; bark is aromatic. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.



Hedge of Japanese Barberry.—See page 23

BERBERIS. Barberry

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). M. One of the most hardy and valuable species, especially remarkable for its low, dense, horizontal growth, its large brilliant fruit which remains fresh through the winter, and for its bright scarlet fall coloring; used extensively for hedges and borders of walks and drives. 18 to 24 in., 25 cts., \$15.00 per 100; 24 to 30 in., 35 cts., \$20.00 per 100; 30 to 36 in., 50 cts., \$30.00 per 100.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). M. Branches are upright or arching and thorny; handsome in the spring with its golden yellow flowers and light green foliage; in fall the bright scarlet berries make it very attractive. 2 to 2½ ft., 30 cts.; 2½ to 3 ft., 40 cts.

var. purpurea (Purple Barberry). M. Similar to *B. vulgaris*, with beautiful violet-purple foliage and fruit; very effective in groups and masses. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

B. Sieboldii. M. Resembles our native Barberry, but foliage and berries are larger. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.



Sweet Pepper Bush

BUDDLEIA

Buddleia variabilis (Sweet-scented Buddleia). A newly introduced and very handsome species, with showy, fragrant lilac and orange-yellow flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

CALYCANTHUS

Sweet Scented Shrub

Calycanthus floridus (Carolina Allspice). L. Fine and glossy foliage; pineapple-scented, chocolate-colored flowers all summer; leaves dark green above and pale grayish green beneath; a favorite shrub. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts.

CARAGANA. Siberian Pea

Caragana arborescens. Very hardy tall-growing shrub, producing small yellow flowers in June; dark green wood and neat foliage. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris Mastacanthus (Blue Spiraea). S. A low spreading shrub, producing clusters of beautiful blue, fragrant flowers from September until frost; dies to the ground here, but, if protected with light covering, proves hardy. 18 to 24 in., 30 cts.

CEANOOTHUS. New Jersey Tea

Ceanothus Americanus (Red-root). Upright-growing shrub, producing numerous small white flowers in dense panicles in June, entirely covering the bright green foliage; thrives in dry and shady places. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

CEPHALANTHUS. Button Bush

Cephalanthus occidentalis. Hardy ornamental shrub; has curious balls of white blossoms and long stems; thrives well in moist or wet ground. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts.

CERCIS. See Deciduous Trees

CHIONANTHUS. See Deciduous Trees

CLETHRA. White Alder

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). M. Shrub with rich green foliage and spikes of fragrant yellowish white flowers throughout the season. A native shrub rapidly coming into favor. It thrives in shady, damp places, where not many shrubs will grow. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.

COLUTEA

Colutea arborescens (Bladder Senna). L. Ornamental free-flowering shrub of compact and rapid growth; dull green leaves; yellow and brownish red flowers, borne in long racemes, followed by red bladder-shaped seed-pods. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.

COMPTONIA

Comptonia asplenifolia (Sweet Fern). VD. A native with fern-like, dark green, scented foliage and brownish heads of flowers. Useful for foliage masses on rocky or barren places. 18 to 24 in., 25 cts.

CORCHORUS. See Kerria

CORNUS. Cornel, or Dogwood

Cornus alba (Siberian Dogwood). L. Shrub with erect stem, good clean foliage and bright blood-red branches; useful for shrubberies. 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts.

var. Spathii (Golden-leaved Dogwood). M. A handsome form useful for contrast in shrubbery foliage, its foliage being a mingling of green and yellow. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

C. alternifolia (Alternate-leaved Dogwood). L. A very distinct and graceful form; branches arranged in whorls, giving tier-like effect; bunches of white flowers borne about the close of May, followed by deep blue berries. 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts.

CORNUS—Continued

Cornus circinata (Round-leaved Dogwood). Branches green, blottedch with purple when young, older ones purplish; white flowers, followed by blue berries. 35 cts.

C. florida. See Deciduous Trees.

C. Mas, or **mascula** (Cornelian Cherry). L. Handsome shrub of dense growth, with glossy foliage; very attractive in early spring with its yellow flowers, and again in the fall with shining scarlet fruit. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 45 cts.

C. paniculata (Gray Dogwood). One of the best native shrubs; free flowering; very handsome when in bloom and with its white fruits on red peduncles in the fall. 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts.

C. sanguinea (European, or Red Osier Dogwood). Branches deep red or purplish red; the greenish white flowers are followed by black fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.

var. elegantissima variegata. M. One of the finest variegated shrubs; slow-growing; leaves broadly margined with white, contrasting strongly with the deep red bark. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

C. sericea (Silky Dogwood). M. This reddish stemmed sort is a late bloomer, and its corymbs of white flowers appear about the close of June. Its blue berries in October are very pretty. 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts.

C. Sibirica. See *Cornus alba*.

C. stolonifera (Spreading Cornel). M. A shrub usually with dark blood-red branches and prostrate stem. Flowers in dense cymes, followed by white berries. Very showy in winter. 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts.

var. aurea (Golden-barked Dogwood). A striking contrast when planted with the red-barked variety. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts.

CORYLUS. Filbert

Corylus Americana (Common Hazel). L. The nuts produced by this species are smaller than those of the European, but are sweet and of fine flavor. Very hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 45 cts.

C. Avellana, var. **purpurea** (Purple Hazel). L. The best purple-leaved shrub. The foliage is large and holds its color throughout the summer. Tender in the North. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

CYDONIA

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince). M. A shrub with spreading spiny branches. Glossy leaves; flowers are a deep scarlet, in clusters. The quince-shaped, fragrant, golden yellow fruit remains a long time in summer. 2 to 2½ ft., 25 cts.; 2½ to 3 ft., 35 cts.

CRATAEGUS. See Deciduous Trees

DAPHNE. Mezereon

Daphne Mezereum (Common Mezereon). D. Showy red flowers in March, before the leaves appear, followed by crimson fruit; very fragrant. The earliest of the flowering shrubs. 60 cts.

DESMODIUM. See *Lespedeza*

DEUTZIA

Deutzia crenata (Single White Deutzia). Showy white tinged pink flowers in close spikes. Vigorous growth. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

var. candidissima plena (Double White Deutzia). L. Similar to the above, but with pure white flowers throughout. Choice. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

var. Pride of Rochester. L. Flowers double white, back of the petals tinged with rose. One of the best. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

var. Watereri. A new form of Crenata with large double pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

D. gracilis. Slender, often arching branches. Low, dense, globular habit; flowers pure white, in racemes. 15 to 18 in., 30 cts.; 18 to 24 in., 40 cts.

var. aurea. Flowers like the *D. gracilis*, with golden leaves. Choice. 30 cts.

var. rosea. New. Flowers ashy rose, clear rose in the center. 30 cts.

D. Lemoinei. M. A vigorous grower and excellent for forcing; very desirable; early bloomer; panicles of pure white flowers borne on stout branches. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

D. scabra. M. Flowers bell-shaped, in bunches; rough, dull green foliage. Vigorous grower. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.

DIERVILLA. Weigela

Diervilla candida (White Weigela). One of the best. Handsome light green foliage and showy pure white flowers. Blooms all summer. Vigorous and fine in habit. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

D. hybrida Desboisi. An abundant bloomer; flowers deep rose. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

var. Eva Rathke. An erect, free-flowering Weigela; flowers brilliant crimson, a beautiful, distinct, clear shade. Blooms more or less all summer. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts.

var. hortensis rubra. Flowers deep red when in bud and rose-color when in bloom. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

var. Mons. Lemoinei. Flowers pale flesh-color, turning to rose, and finally very dark red. A desirable sort. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

D. rosea (Rose-colored Weigela). From China, Erect, compact growth. One of the finest. Has rose-colored flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts.

var. amabilis. Distinct and beautiful plant of vigorous habit; foliage large; flowers pink; blooms freely in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

var. floribunda. Profuse bloomer; flowers are dark red. A fine variety. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

var. variegata. A dwarf form with variegated leaves. Flowers deep rose. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

D. trifida. Of dwarf habit. Produces loose yellow flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

DIRCA, Leatherwood

Dirca palustris. L. A native shrub, often forming a miniature tree. The bark was formerly much used by the Indians to make bow-strings and fish-lines, and has great strength; foliage yellowish green. Yellow flowers in March. 50 cts.

ELAEAGNUS. Oleaster

Elaeagnus argentea (Silver-leaved Oleaster). L. A large shrub, sometimes forming a small tree, with long, narrow, silvery green foliage; flowers yellow, followed by yellow fruit. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.

E. longipes (Japanese Oleaster). M. A shrub with reddish brown branchlets; foliage dark green above, silvery beneath; yellowish white fragrant flowers; scarlet edible fruit. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry Tree

Euonymus alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus). M. A dwarfish variety, compact in habit; wood very corky; foliage small; yellowish flowers, followed by red fruit; the foliage is brilliant red in autumn. Choice. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

E. Americanus (Strawberry Bush). M. An upright, slender-growing shrub; flowers yellowish or reddish green; fruit pink and very showy. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

E. Europaeus (Strawberry Tree). L. Erect shrub, or sometimes small tree; vigorous, compact growth; foliage dark green, turning to crimson in the fall; flowers yellowish, followed by orange-scarlet fruit. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.

E. nanus. VD. Low-growing shrub, with slender, often arching branches; purplish flowers; a handsome shrub for rockeries; the fruit ripens in August, the earliest of all the species. 18 to 24 in. 40 cts.

EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora. L. This is a Chinese shrub of robust growth, producing loose clusters of pure white flowers in May; one of the best of shrubs where the climate is not too severe. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

The Forsythia is indispensable as an early-blooming shrub. The flowers appear in immense quantities before the leaves, completely hiding the branches. It is one of the easiest shrubs to cultivate. All varieties. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 45 cts.

F. Fortunei. M. Upright in habit, with broad, deep green foliage, turning to a purplish tint in the autumn; flowers deep yellow and in great profusion.

F. intermedia. L. This also is an erect-growing shrub, but when full grown the branches become arching and it resembles *F. suspensa*; the blossoms are much like *F. Fortunei*; very floriferous.

F. suspensa. M. In this variety we have the weeping form with long, pendulous branches; golden yellow flowers early in April.

F. viridisima. M. Forms a more bush-like shrub than other varieties; its foliage is deep green and the flowers somewhat later than the other sorts.

GAYLUSSACIA

Huckleberry, Blueberry

Gaylussacia frondosa (Blueberry). M. Edible. A low-growing native shrub, bearing sweet, bluish berries. 30 cts.



Euonymus alatus. (Showing Cork Bark)

GENISTA. Broom

This plant is of value in poor, thin soil where nothing else can be made to grow.

Genista scoparia (Scotch Broom). D. An evergreen plant with rush-like leaves and large pea-shaped flowers; the foliage is not hardy in New England, killing back to the ground during winter, but makes annual robust growth, and is at home when grown in the sands by the sea. 40 cts.

G. tinctoria (Dyer's Broom). This plant is quite prominent in the wild sections of eastern Massachusetts. It bears golden yellow blossoms in June and attracts attention when grown in masses. It is fine for rockeries and dry hills, or for planting banks. Do not let it go wild. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

GLEBITSCHIA. Honey-Locust

See Deciduous Trees

HALESIA. Snowdrop Tree

The beautiful, large, white, bell-shaped flowers, borne in profusion in May, make a distinctive effect not equalled by any other shrub. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

HAMAMELIS

Witch Hazel

Hamamelis Virginica. L. This is one of our best native shrubs, making strong growth much like the Hazel. Showy yellow flowers appear after the ripening of the leaves in November. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

HEDYSARUM

Hedysarum multijugum. M. Introduced from Mongolia. Hardy shrub, branching well at base; flowers deep violet-red, borne in long clusters, blooming from March until frost sets in. 10 to 12 in., 60 cts.

HIBISCUS

Althaea, or Rose of Sharon

This is one of our best known shrubs, and is a general favorite because of its free-flowering habit, and blooming late in the season when other shrubs are through flowering. It is valuable as a hedge plant. All varieties, except var. *foliis variegatis*, 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

Hibiscus Syriacus, var. **alba plena**. (Double White Althaea). L. Large, double white flowers with scarlet throat.

var. Boule de Feu. L. A variety producing showy semi-double violet-red flowers.

var. coerulea. L. Double blue flowers; very showy variety.

var. coelestis. L. Large single violet flowers in great profusion.

var. Duchesse de Brabant. L. A double pink variety needed in every collection.

var. foliis variegatis. L. This is one of the most attractive of our variegated-leaved shrubs. Its dark green leaves are margined with a deep band of cream-white. Flowers double purple. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

var. Jeanne d'Arc. L. Very strong-growing plant, producing double white flowers.

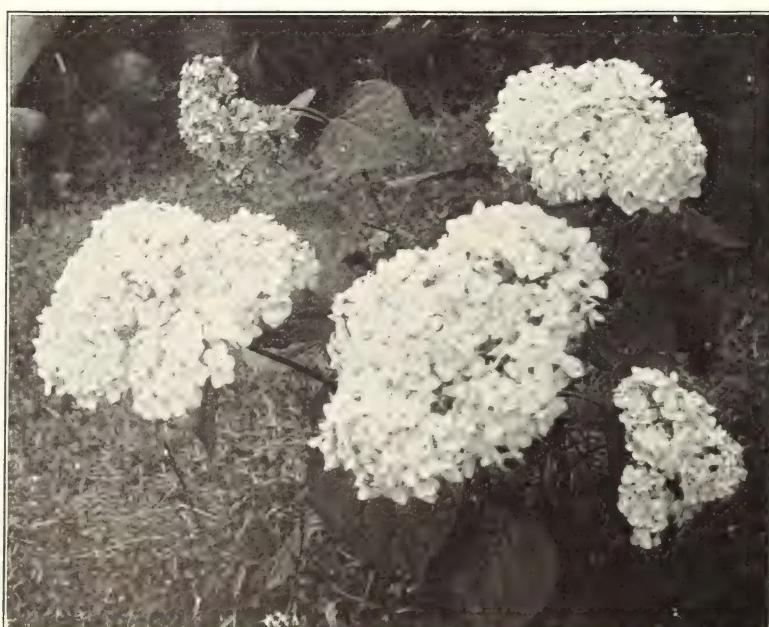
var. Lady Stanley. L. One of the most attractive of our collection. Flowers double, blush white with dark center.

var. pulcherrima. L. Very fine double pink variety.

Hibiscus Syriacus, var. **purpurea plena**. L. The double purple Althaea.

HIPPOPHAE. Sea Buckthorn

Hippophae rhamnoides (Sea Buckthorn). L. Often forming a small tree. Thrives in the vicinity of salt water. Its lanceolate foliage is of grayish green, silvery beneath. A valuable shrub for seashore planting. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.



Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora.—Hills of Snow

HYDRANGEA

This is one of the best known shrubs in America. It should be planted in good soil, with plenty of moisture, in order to produce the best results. In poor soil its beauty is lost. Particular attention is asked to the *Hydrangea paniculata* (not *H. paniculata grandiflora*).

Hydrangea arborescens. M. A native variety with flat corymbs of white flowers. Grows well in the shade. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

var. arborescens grandiflora. (Hills of Snow). New. The flower clusters are large, averaging 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Color is pure, snow-like white, blooming at a time when flowers are scarce. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts.

H. nivea, or **radiata**. M. Large, heart-shaped foliage, bright and silvery beneath. These contrasting colors produce a pleasing effect. Flowers are white, in flat corymbs. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

H. paniculata. L. This is a single form of the *H. paniculata grandiflora*, and in many respects a more pleasing shrub. It is highly recommended in landscape planting. Blooms in September in upright panicles. Flowers creamy white, turning later to purple. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

H. var. paniculata grandiflora. L. This variety is well known, being found in almost every garden. Its large, cone-shaped heads of white flowers turn late to pink and red. The plant should be given plenty of water, and be severely pruned every spring in order to produce large flowers. We offer this variety in both bush and standard form. Bush form, 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; Tree form, 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

H. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Hydrangea). M. A variety having large, oak-shaped leaves and cream-colored flowers. It needs to be planted in warm, sheltered locations. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

H. vestita. A new hardy variety which comes into bloom about June 1. It forms a very stout bush, composed of many upright branches 4 to 6 feet high. The pure white flowers are borne in flat, round umbels 5 to 8 inches across. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

HORTENSIS VARIETIES

These have heavy, dark green foliage of large size and massive flowers. They should be grown in pots or tubs, so that they may be put in cellar or greenhouse during winter. They are very useful in the herbaceous or formal garden.

All varieties 60 cts.

Hydrangea cyanocarpa (Red-branched). A free-blooming variety; trusses well formed; deep rose-color; branches dark red.

H. Otaksa. Corymbs of large deep rose flowers. It is perhaps the best for general use.

H. Thomas Hogg. Flowers are large, pure white, appearing from July to September. Very good.



Hypericum Moserianum

HYPERICUM. St John's Wort

Hypericum aureum. S. A showy shrub, more woody than most species, of stiff, dense habit; the foliage is bluish; flowers golden yellow from August until October; prefers moist soil. 18 to 24 in., 40 cts.

H. densiflorum. A low-growing sort with stout, erect, densely leafy stems, with minute, bright yellow flowers in August. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

H. Moserianum. VD. The most attractive of all the varieties; dwarf and pendulous habit; flowers are very large, glossy, deep yellow, lasting throughout the summer; foliage is a deep shining green; fine for massing; needs protection. 2 yrs. 40 cts.

ILEX. Deciduous Holly

Ilex verticillata (Winter Berry), L. A very ornamental shrub, with upright branches and light green foliage; its bright scarlet berries remain on the branches until midwinter. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

ITEA

Itea Virginica. M. Of upright, somewhat slender habit; the flowers appear late in June and are fragrant, white, in solitary, erect, dense, hairy racemes, giving it a greenish white effect; the foliage changes to a rich crimson in June. 2 to 3 ft., 45 cts.

KERRIA**Cochchorus (Globe Flower)**

Kerria Japonica. M. A valuable shrub, bearing single, globular yellow flowers throughout the summer; the foliage is a clear green above and pale below. 12 to 18 in., 30 cts.

K. Japonica. var. **flore pleno.** Very double deep yellow flowers, which are more vigorous and more frequent in culture than the single variety. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

var. flore variegata. Dwarf habit; small green leaves, edged with white; valuable for planting the edges of shrub borders. 12 to 15 in., 35 cts.

LAURUS. See Benzoin**LESPEDEZA**

Lespedeza bicolor. S. A shrub from Japan, with slender branches, becoming tall and graceful; foliage resembles clover leaf; small purple flowers in July; a good slender shrub for adding variety to a border. 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts.

L. Sieboldii; syn., **Desmodium penduliflorum.** A very desirable late-blooming plant; produces rosy purple flowers in September, drooping in numerous long racemes, which at the top of the plant are panicled. 3 yrs., 50 cts.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

Ligustrum Ibota. L. One of the hardiest and most graceful of all Privets; branches spreading and curving; foliage grayish green; produces white, fragrant flowers in June, followed by black berries; excellent hedge plant. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts.; \$15.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts., \$20.00 per 100.

var. Regelianum (Regel's Privet). M. A low, dense shrub, with almost horizontally spreading branches; it is absolutely hardy, graceful and sufficiently dense for hedge purposes without trimming. 18 to 24 in., 30 cts., \$20.00 per 100; 24 to 30 in., 40 cts., \$25.00 per 100.

L. media. Similar to vulgare, but one of the least decorative varieties. It makes a good hedge plant. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts., \$15.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts.; \$20.00 per 100.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). L. A very handsome shrub, but of somewhat stiff habit. It transplants easily and is a strong, upright grower. Valuable for shrubbery, screens or hedges. 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts., \$10.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts., \$15.00 per 100. Tree form, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50.

L. vulgare (Common, or European Privet). L. Not quite so regular in growth as the ovalifolium, but harder. Foliage grayish green; flowers in June are white, followed by shining black berries. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts., \$10.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts., \$15.00 per 100.

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera Alberti, or hispida (Siberian Honeysuckle). Branches slender and drooping; foliage narrow and of a bluish color. Blooms in July, the flowers being on slender, erect peduncles, rosy pink and exceedingly fragrant. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts.

L. fragrantissima (Chinese Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle). M. An absolutely hardy variety of strong growth, but rather straggling habit. Produces pinkish flowers in early spring, which are very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

L. Morrowii (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). M. A shrub with wide-spreading branches; leaves dark green above and grayish beneath; pure white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red fruits ripening in August, and lasting until late in the fall. Very decorative. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 45 cts.

L. Ruprechtiana. L. A fine variety from Manchuria. Particularly valuable for its showy red fruit. Foliage dark red above and grayish beneath. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 45 cts.

L. Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). L. Bears a profusion of pink flowers in June, which contrast well with the foliage. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 45 cts.

L. Tatarica, var. alba. L. Similar to the Tatarica, but with large, pure white flowers and crimson fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

LYCIUM

Box Thorn; Matrimony Vine

Lycium barbarum (Box Thorn). A hardy shrub with slender, spiny stems; fruit brilliant crimson. Good in poor soil. 2 yrs., 35 cts.

L. Chinensis (Matrimony Vine). M. More vigorous than the barbarum. Foliage grayish green; flowers varying from pink to purple are set along the drooping branches. One of the best plants for covering rough places. 2 yrs., 35 cts.

MYRICA. Bayberry

Myrica cerifera (Candleberry). M. A low, spreading native shrub; thrives in sandy places. It is a sub evergreen and is admired for its dark green, fragrant foliage. The flowers are inconspicuous, followed by white, waxy berries. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts.

M. gale (Bayberry). A native shrub very effective in masses on account of its most delicate bluish green color. 15 to 18 in., 40 cts.

PAEONIA ARBOREA

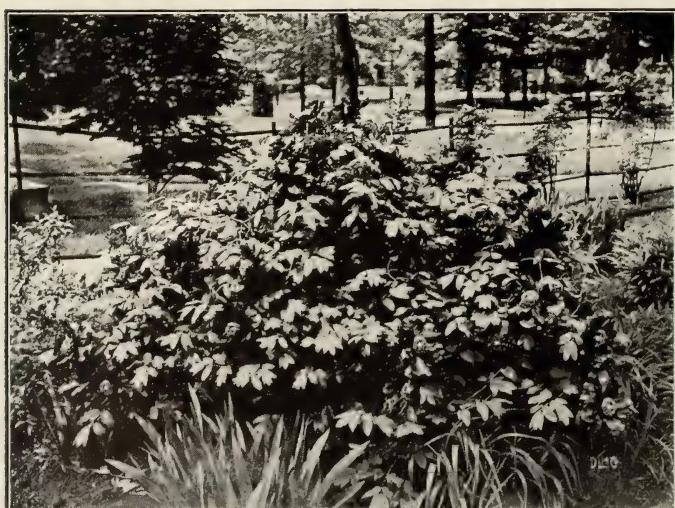
(Tree Peonies)

The Tree Peony is really one of the finest plants available for the garden or the conservatory. It is quite hardy, and does well under the simplest treatment. It flourishes in the most astonishing manner, bearing blossoms from 6 to 8 inches across, which will increase every year in beauty and size. In colors, the flowers range from white to reddish black. \$2.00.

PHILADELPHUS

Syringa, or Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius (Mock Orange). M. Shrub with upright branches; the pure white, fragrant flowers are produced in clusters in June; foliage dark green. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.



Paeonia Moutan (Tree Peony)

PHILADELPHUS—Continued

Philadelphus coronarius, var. **aureus** (Golden Syringa). M. A graceful variety, with bright yellow foliage, which retains its color throughout the season; very effective in shrubberies. 15 to 18 in., 40 cts.

P. Gordonianus. M. This variety has grayish brown branches and produces flowers later than the other sorts; the flowers are large, pure white and scentless. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 45 cts.

P. grandiflorus (Large-flowered Syringa). L. A vigorous, upright variety, with large, showy flowers in June; it grows rapidly; branches are somewhat straggling. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts., 4 to 5 ft., 45 cts.

P. Lemoinei. M. Hybrid; this is a choice and graceful variety; produces fragrant, pure white flowers in clusters in June. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

var. Avalanche. D. This is a graceful shrub, with slender, arching branches, covered almost the whole length with showy white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

P. Mont Blanc. D. A charming variety of dwarf habit, with very large, fragrant flowers, produced in great abundance. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts.

POTENTILLA. Cinquefoil

Potentilla fruticosa (Shrubby Cinquefoil). M. A shrub producing numerous, bright yellow flowers, blooming throughout the summer; thrives in either dry or wet soil; excellent for rockeries. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

PRUNUS. Plum and Almond

Prunus maritima (Beach Plum). S. A handsome plant because of the great profusion of its early spring bloom; the fruits when produced are also ornamental; the flowers are white, followed by bright crimson fruit; one of the best shrubs for seashore planting and bleak exposures. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

Prunus Pissoardi. See Deciduous Trees.

P. Sinensis, var. **alba plena** (Dwarf White-flowered Almond). M. Produces very double, rose-like flowers in great profusion. 2 ft., 50 cts.; Tree form, 5 ft., \$1.50.

var. rosea plena (Double Pink Almond). M. Similar to the above; flowers double rose-colored. 2 ft., 50 cts.; Tree form, 5 ft., \$1.50.

P. triloba (Double-flowered Plum). M. A charming shrub with broad, abruptly pointed leaves; bears in early spring beautiful light pink double flowers; very vigorous. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

PTELEA. See Deciduous Trees

PYRUS. Chokeberry

Pyrus arbutifolia (Chokeberry). L. A beautiful densely branched shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers in May, followed by extremely ornamental red berries. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

P. floribunda, var. **nigra** (Black Chokeberry). M. Similar to the arbutifolia, but with glossy black fruit. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts.

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn

Rhamnus cathartica (Buckthorn). M. A fine hardy shrub from Europe, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small fruits. Excellent hedge plant. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

R. Carolinianus, or frangula (Carolina Buckthorn). L. A handsome lawn shrub with greenish flowers; red berries, changing to black in the fall. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendron rhodora (Canadian Rhodora). An attractive shrub with rose-colored flowers appearing before the leaves in May, growing wild over New England. Glaucous foliage. 2 ft., 75 cts.

RHODOTYPUS. White Kerria

Rhodotypus kerrioides. M. A bushy shrub bearing snowy white flowers in May; shiny black seeds. Thrives in all soils. From Japan. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

RHUS. Sumac

Rhus aromatica (Fragrant Sumac). M. A spreading shrub; small yellow flowers in clusters or short spikes appear before the leaves; thick and fragrant foliage. In autumn the foliage turns to a dark crimson. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

R. copallina (Shining Sumac). S. Beautiful foliage of lustrous green in summer, changing to rich crimson in autumn. Produces heads of greenish yellow flowers in August. Very ornamental and used for planting in large masses. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

R. Cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Bush). L. A much-admired shrub for its purplish, misty-looking flowers borne in early June. In the fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow colors. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

R. glabra (Smooth Sumac). Large-growing shrub, with smooth bark. Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

var. laciniata (Cut-leaf Sumac). An ornamental variety similar to Glabra, but has its leaves deeply cut, giving it a fern-like appearance. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts.



Rhus glabra laciniata



Smoke Bush. *Rhus Cotinus*

RHUS—Continued

Rhus typhina (Stag-horn Sumac). A dense, velvety, hairy species. In fall it has brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit. Thrives in poor, rocky soil. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 35 cts.

var. laciniata. M. A beautiful variety, with finely-divided leaves, crimson in the fall. Should be planted where it may "sucker up" to make a large clump. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.

RIBES. Currant

Ribes aureum (Golden Currant). M. Bush with glossy green foliage, which assumes bright autumn tints. In May bears fragrant yellow flowers, followed by dark brown fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

R. sanguineum (Red-flowering Currant). M. Shrub of fine habit, with handsome foliage. Producing long, pendulous racemes of deep red flowers in July. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

R. Gordonianum (Gordon's Currant). Hybrid of aureum and sanguineum. Crimson and yellow flowers, in pendent bunches in May. Foliage bright green. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

ROBINIA. Acacia

Robinia hispida (Rose Acacia). M. A shrub bearing beautiful rose-colored flowers on long pedicels in May and June. Useful for planting in large masses. Will grow in any soil, and when in bloom is highly ornamental. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

ROSA. Rose

See Rose Department



Spiraea Van Houttei

RUBUS. Bramble

Rubus odorata (Flowering Raspberry). M. Dense-growing form of the native raspberry. Foliage very large. Showy rosy purple blossoms in clusters. Very fragrant. Excellent for massing and valuable for planting steep banks. Prefers partially shaded places and rich soil, but will grow in damp places where few shrubs thrive. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 45 cts.

SAMBUCUS. Elder

Sambucus Canadensis (Common Elder). L. A well-known native shrub with light green foliage. Flat heads of white flowers in June and July, followed by reddish purple berries in autumn. Very hardy. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

S. nigra (European Elder). L. Large shrub with rough bark. Flowers in flat cymes, followed by black or dark green fruit. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

var. aurea (Golden Elder). L. Vigorous spreading habit. Distinct by reason of its yellow foliage. Requires full sun, when it is one of the best of the yellow shrubs. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

var. laciniata (Cut-leaved Elder). M. Drooping habit, with elegantly cut leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

S. racemosus; syn., pubens (Red-berried Elder). M. Produces white flowers in May, followed by red fruit. Very hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

SPIRAEA. Meadowsweet

Spiraea arguta. M. Resembles S. Thunbergii, but is a larger and stronger grower. The best early-flowering White Spiraea. Blooms in May. Quite hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

S. Billardii. L. Foliage dull green. Flowers bright pink, borne in rather narrow, dense panicles during July and August. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

S. Bumalda. One of the best Spiraeas. From Japan. Habit dwarf, but vigorous. In July bears rosy pink flowers in great profusion. 18 to 24 in., 30 cts.; 2 to 2½ ft., 40 cts.

var. Anthony Waterer. An improved form of Bumalda. A very free-blooming compact shrub, with bright crimson flowers in rather dense corymbs. Foliage is somewhat variegated with crimson, white and yellow, and sometimes tinted with pink. 18 to 24 in., 30 cts.; 2 to 2½ ft., 40 cts.

SPIRAEA—Continued

Spiraea callosa (Fortune's Spiraea). S. Handsome shrub, with the unfolding leaves of a pretty purplish color; upright branches; in June pretty pink flowers appear in panicles. 2 to 2½ ft., 40 cts.

var. alba. D. One of the best dwarf white-flowering shrubs; bushy, symmetrical form. 18 to 24 in., 30 cts.

var. superba. D. Quite dwarf; pinkish white flowers throughout the season. 18 to 24 in., 40 cts.

S. opulifolia. Strong-growing shrub, with white flowers along the stems. Very useful for screening purposes where immediate effect is desired; very hardy. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 45 cts.

var. aurea (Golden-leaved Ninebark). Similar to Opulifolia, but has bright yellow foliage. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 45 cts.

S. prunifolia fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath). M. Graceful shrub, with fine, double, pure white flowers along the stems in May. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

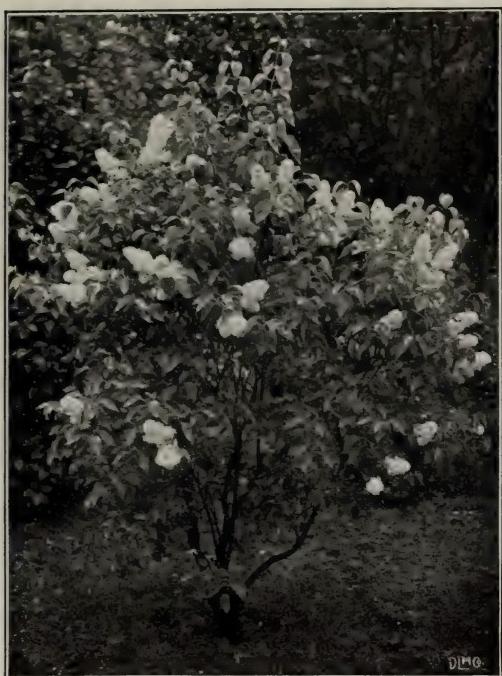
S. Reevesii (Lance-leaved Spiraea). Very handsome shrub, with narrow foliage and large pure white flowers; leaves dark green above and pale bluish green beneath; only half-hardy north. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

S. rotundifolia. L. A rapid grower, with upright spreading branches and dark green rounded foliage, which is held very late. The pure white flowers in June are very showy. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

S. sorbifolia (Ash-leaved Spiraea). Leaves of this variety resemble those of the Mountain Ash; flowers appear in July and are white, in long elegant spikes. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

S. Thunbergii. M. Of dwarf habit and graceful form; small white flowers and feathery foliage; extensively used in shrub borders, because of its fine foliage effect. 2 to 2½ ft., 30 cts.; 2½ to 3 ft., 40 cts.

S. Van Houttei. L. The finest of all Spiraeas; round, graceful bush, with arching branches, which in June are covered with beautiful white flowers; handsome bluish green foliage; should be in every collection. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.



Syringa vulgaris var. Mme. Lemoine

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. M. One of the finest Japanese shrubs; of graceful habit and spreading, drooping branches; handsome, deeply cut foliage; in June pure white flowers appear in panicled racemes; valuable for shrubberies or rocky banks. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

STYRAX

Styrax Japonica. L. Low-growing shrub or dwarf tree; slender, spreading branches, which are loaded with small, fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers on long stems, which hang downwards, opening early in June; especially suitable for planting in cemetery lots. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

SYMPHORICARPUS

Symporicarpus racemosus (Snowberry). M. Smooth shrub, with slender branches, usually bending under their load of white, waxy berries, which appear in autumn; the flowers are rose-colored, in loose racemes in July and August. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

Symporicarpus vulgaris (Indian Currant). M. Resembles S. racemosus. More compact growth; spreading, graceful habit. The flowers are succeeded by dark purplish red berries in clusters. Excellent for massing where a low-growing shrub is desired. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

SYRINGA. Lilac

Syringa Japonica. See Deciduous Trees.

S. Josikaea. L. Fine species of tree-like growth. Dark, shining leaves and bluish purple flowers in June. Valuable for its late bloom. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

SYRINGA—Continued

Syringa Pekinensis. L. Large shrub with slender spreading branches; handsome dark green foliage; yellowish white flowers in large panicles at the ends of the branches. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

S. Persica. (Persian Lilac). M. Shrub with slender, arching branches; lanceolate leaves; flowers pale lilac, in rather loose, broad panicles. Very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

var. alba. L. Very similar to S. Persica, but the flowers are pure white. 2 to 2½ ft., 40 cts.; 2½ to 3 ft., 50 cts.

S. Rothomagensis (Rouen Lilac). Resembles Persian. Flowers violet-blue, in June. One of the finest. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts.

S. villosa. L. Bushy shrub with stout branches; bright green foliage like that of the White Fringe tree; flowers appear in panicles, light purple in bud, rosy white when open, and very fragrant. Valuable for late blooming. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 65 cts.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). L. The best known of all Lilacs. Strong, vigorous, upright shrub; foliage rich, dark green; large clusters of fragrant, purplish flowers in May. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

var. alba (Common White Lilac). L. Similar to the Vulgaris. Flowers are white, appearing a week earlier than those of any other variety. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

Named Varieties of Syringa Vulgaris

All varieties, 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

var. alba grandiflora. Very large trusses of pure white, single flowers.

var. Charles X. Magnificent clusters of reddish purple flowers; leaves large and shining.

var. Frau Bertha Dammann. Immense trusses of medium-sized pure white flowers. Very best single white Lilac. Profuse bloomer.

var. Jacques Calot. Large panicles of delicate rosy pink flowers. Very distinct variety.

var. Louis Van Houtte. Huge clusters of fine, bright red flowers.

var. Marie le Gray. Finest white Lilac. Flowers single white, in panicles. Valuable for forcing.

var. Madame Lemoine. Superb double white.

var. Michael Buchner. Dwarf grower, with very double, pale lilac flowers.

var. President Grey. Fine double variety, with large panicles of beautiful blue flowers.

var. Prince of Wales. Flowers in panicles. Color purplish lilac, petals slightly curling near the edge, giving the flower a striped appearance.

var. Rubra de Marley. Used by European florists for forcing. Flowers single, rich rosy purple. An exceedingly free bloomer.

var. Senateur Volland. Dwarf; brilliant double rosy red flowers. Splendid variety.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk

Tamarix Africana. L. An ornamental shrub of graceful appearance. Light feathery foliage and large, loose panicles of pinkish flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.

T. Gallica. L. Slender spreading branches. Leaves dull to bluish green. White or pinkish flowers in racemes from May until July. Not strictly hardy. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

VACCINIUM. Huckleberry

Vaccinium corymbosum (Blueberry). M. A native shrub having bunches of white flowers in May, followed by edible fruit in August. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

VIBURNUM. Arrowroot

Viburnum acerifolium (Maple-leaved Viburnum). M. A slender, low-growing shrub, with flat heads of white flowers in May. Purple-crimson berries in autumn. Grows well in the shade. 2 ft., 35 cts.

V. cassinoides (White Rod). M. An upright grower, well furnished with dull green foliage. It has creamy white flowers in June, followed by black fruit in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts.

V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). M. It has glossy green foliage, white flowers in June, crimson berries turning blue in autumn. One of our best shrubs for landscape planting. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 45 cts.

V. dilatatum. D. A low-spreading form from Japan. In autumn it shows forth a mass of scarlet fruit which always attracts attention. Quite rare. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree). L. Of robust growth, having large foliage, silvery underneath. Produces clusters of white flowers in May, and red fruit turning black in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.

V. Lentago (Sheep-berry). L. Flowers creamy white and very fragrant. Foliage a light glossy green. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts.

V. molle (Soft-leaved Viburnum). M. While this is a native shrub, it is quite rare. It resembles Dentatum, but has broader foliage and larger fruits. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.



Fruit of Viburnum Opulus. High Bush Cranberry



DIMO

Viburnum cassinooides

VIBURNUM—Continued

Viburnum Opulus (High-bush Cranberry). L. One of the best shrubs for general planting. It has red berries resembling Cranberries, which remain until early winter. Its foliage is large and healthy and seldom attacked by insects. 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 60 cts.

var. nanum. D. A very dwarf variety, forming a bush about 2 feet in height. It produces no flowers, but makes a pretty dwarf plant. 40 cts.

var. sterilis (Common Snowball). L. A well-known shrub of large size, producing large, snowball-like flowers in May. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.; Tree form, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50.

V. plicatum (Japan Snowball). M. A native of North China. It has handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white flowers in June. It surpasses the common Snowball in many respects. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

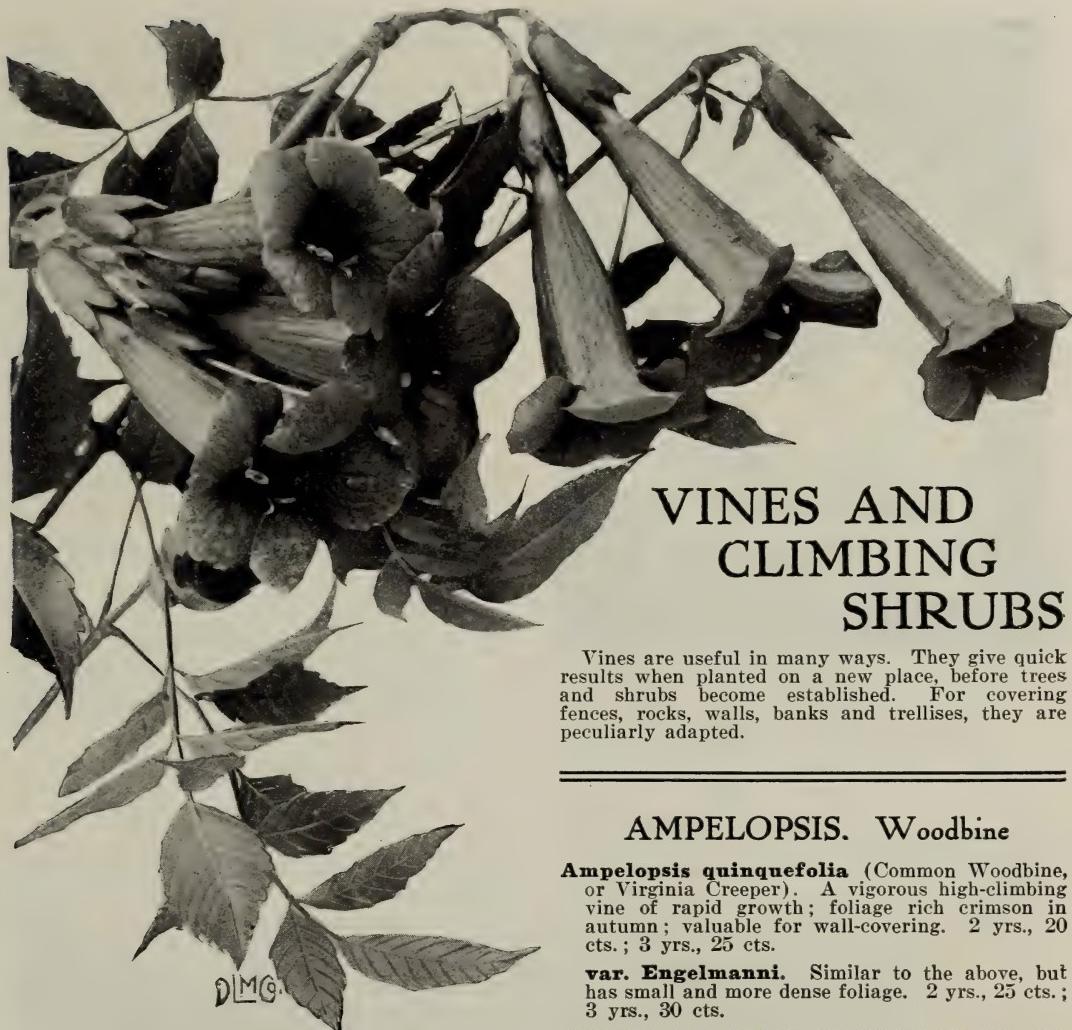
var. tomentosum (Single Japan Snowball). M. Foliage resembles the Japan Snowball; flowers white, in flat racemes and in great profusion. It is perfectly hardy, vigorous and free-blooming. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

V. prunifolium (Black Haw). L. A vigorous-growing shrub with stout branches and dark shining foliage. The flowers in April and June are pure white, followed by dark blue fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

WEIGELA. See Diervilla

XANTHORRHIZA

Xanthorrhiza apiifolia. D. A native shrub of low growth, bearing racemes of plum-colored flowers in April. Valuable for its foliage and dwarf habit. 12 to 15 in., 40 cts.

Trumpet Flower—*Tecoma radicans*—See page 35

ACTINIDIA

Actinidia arguta. A strong-growing Japanese vine, with rather large leaves; flowers white with purple center; fruit is round, edible and has fine flavor; handsome foliage. 3 yrs., 40 cts.

AKEBIA

Akebia quinata. Very graceful and desirable; handsome, hardy and not attacked by insects; fine foliage, purple flowers and ornamental fruit. 3 yrs., 30 cts.

ARISTOLOCHIA. Birthwort

Aristolochia Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth; magnificent, very large, green foliage; brownish pipe-shaped flowers. Desirable for screening purposes. 3 yrs., 75 cts.

VINES AND CLIMBING SHRUBS

Vines are useful in many ways. They give quick results when planted on a new place, before trees and shrubs become established. For covering fences, rocks, walls, banks and trellises, they are peculiarly adapted.

AMPELOPSIS. Woodbine

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Common Woodbine, or Virginia Creeper). A vigorous high-climbing vine of rapid growth; foliage rich crimson in autumn; valuable for wall-covering. 2 yrs., 20 cts.; 3 yrs., 25 cts.

var. Engelmanni. Similar to the above, but has small and more dense foliage. 2 yrs., 25 cts.; 3 yrs., 30 cts.

Ampelopsis tricolor, or **Vitis heterophylla** (Variegated Grape). Has deeply lobed leaves like the Grape, blotched and striped with white, flushed pink when young; slow-growing and tender. 40 cts.

A. tricuspidata, or **Veitchii** (the Japan, or Boston Ivy). A hardy and very useful climber, clinging firmly and covering walls densely; the glossy foliage stands smoke and dust well and turns to a brilliant orange and scarlet in the fall; probably the favorite of all hardy vines in cities. 2 yrs., 20 cts.; 3 yrs., 25 cts.

CELASTRUS. Bittersweet

Celastrus paniculatus. Assumes a shrub-like form, unless given an opportunity to climb; crimson fruit; from Japan. 3 yrs., 25 cts.

C. orbiculatus. A high-climbing shrub; fruit globular, orange-yellow with crimson seeds. 3 yrs., 25 cts.

C. scandens (Roxbury Waxwork). A native climber, with glossy leaves; fruit orange and crimson, in clusters, and hanging on the vine all winter. 3 yrs., 30 cts.; 5 yrs., 50 cts.



Clematis—Large Flowering

CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower

Clematis apiifolia. Resembles Virginiana, but foliage is better and flowers larger. 2 yrs., 25 cts.

C. coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). A pretty sort with profuse showy bell-shaped, brilliant scarlet flowers; foliage light green. 2 yrs., 50 cts.

C. crispa (Crisp Leather Flower). A slender climber, with thin leaves; flowers single, purple, varying to whitish, and are long and fragrant. 2 yrs., 50 cts.

C. flammula (Sweet-scented Clematis). A slender, but vigorous climber. Dark green leaves remaining fresh until midwinter. Must have sunny exposure; very beautiful. Has small white fragrant flowers from June to September. 2 yrs., 30 cts.

C. paniculata. By far the most common of the fall-blooming species in American gardens. Thrives best in sunny situations. Will stand severe pruning in winter. Has fine foliage; luxuriant grower, and profuse bloomer. Flowers are medium size, pure white and fragrant. It is perfectly hardy and finely adapted for covering trellises or fences. The flowers expand toward the close of August. It is one of the most desirable and useful of vines. 2 yrs., 25 cts.; 3 yrs., 35 cts.

C. Virginiana (American White Clematis). A native of rapid growth. Produces white flowers in August, followed by feathery white seeds, which are quite decorative in winter. 2 yrs., 30 cts.; 3 yrs., 35 cts.

HYBRID LARGE-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

All varieties, 2 yrs., 60 cts.

Clematis, Duchess of Edinburgh. Flowers are double white and sweet-scented.

C. Henryi. A robust plant, free bloomer. Creamy white, large handsome flowers.

CLEMATIS—Continued

Clematis Jackmani. Flowers broad, velvety purple, with ribbed bar down the center. Very popular.

C. Mad. Edouard Andre. Large crimson flowers. Persistent bloomer.

C. Madam Baron Veillard. New. Resembles C. Jackmani, only the flowers in color are a more unique shade of soft pink. Blooms from midsummer until frost.

C. Sieboldi, or Ramoni. Like the type, but with purple stamens somewhat petal-like and forming a dense, purple head in the center.

DOLICHOS. Kudzu Vine

Dolichos Japonicus. A most worthy ornamental vine. Rapid grower, bearing rosy purple, pea-shaped flowers in August. Strong roots, 50 cts.

HUMULUS. Hop Vine

Humulus Lupulus. Strong grower. Hops appear in July and August. 20 cts.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

Lonicera Japonica, var. brachypoda (Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle). Very fragrant yellow and cream-colored flowers; foliage dark green and evergreen-like. 3 yrs., 30 cts.

L. brachypoda, var. Halleana (Hall's Evergreen Honeysuckle). Of vigorous growth; fragrant yellow and white flowers from midsummer until frost; more generally used than the other varieties. 2 yrs., 25 cts.; 3 yrs., 35 cts.

L. flexuosa, var. aurea reticulata (Golden-variegated Honeysuckle). Leaves variegated gold and green; slower in growth than former variety. 40 cts.



Dolichos Japonicus—Kudzu Vine

LONICERA—Continued

Lonicera Heckrottii. A constant bloomer; flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center; unusually fine and a rare variety. 35 cts.

L. Periclymenum, var. **Belgicum** (Belgium, or Dutch Monthly Honeysuckle). Blooms all summer; red and yellow very fragrant flowers; a vigorous grower, sometimes shrubby. 3 yrs., 40 cts.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). One of the best varieties; deep crimson flowers, borne profusely in bunches at intervals throughout the summer. Flowers are followed by scarlet berries. 40 cts.

MENISPERMUM. Moonseed

Menispermum Canadense. A twining, slender vine with small yellow flowers, followed by fruit which is black when ripe, and not unlike small grapes. 40 cts.

PERIPLOCA. Silk Vine

Periploca Graeca (Grecian Silk Vine). A fast-growing twining vine, with glossy dark green leaves and small purple flowers. Native of southern Europe. 2 yrs., 35 cts.

POLYGONUM

Polygonum Baldschuanicum. Hardy, woody, twining plant. Its flowers are white, and borne in large, feathery sprays at the extremities of the branches throughout the summer and autumn. Somewhat rare. 75 cts.; extra strong, \$1.00.

TECOMA

Bignonia; Trumpet Vine

Tecoma radicans (The Scarlet Trumpet Flower). A hardy, high-climbing plant with large, trumpet-shaped flowers in August; foliage handsome dark green. 35 cts. (For illustration, see page 33.)

VITIS. Grape

Vitis Coignetiae, or **Crimson Glory Vine**. New. A very strong-growing vine, covering trees and arbors with a thatch of heavy, showy foliage, which becomes brilliant scarlet in the fall. Hard to propagate. 50 cts.

V. heterophylla, var. **variegata**. A native of Japan, valued for its ornamental foliage, as the leaves are marked with creamy white. 40 cts.

V. Labrusca (Fox Grape). A strong, rapid-climbing vine, with large, thick leaves; berries are large, purplish black to reddish brown, with a musty flavor. 50 cts.

V. riparia (Frost Grape). A vigorous grower, with bright green foliage; flowers are sweet-scented, and the small berries are purplish black with blue bloom; they ripen late and remain until after frost. 40 cts.

WISTARIA

Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). A hardy, fast- and tall-growing climber, with pale green compound foliage and foot-long clusters of purplish pea-shaped flowers borne profusely in May; the most popular Wistaria. 50 cts.; extra heavy, \$1.00; tree form, \$2.00.

var. alba. A white-flowered variety of the above. 60 cts.; extra heavy, \$1.00.

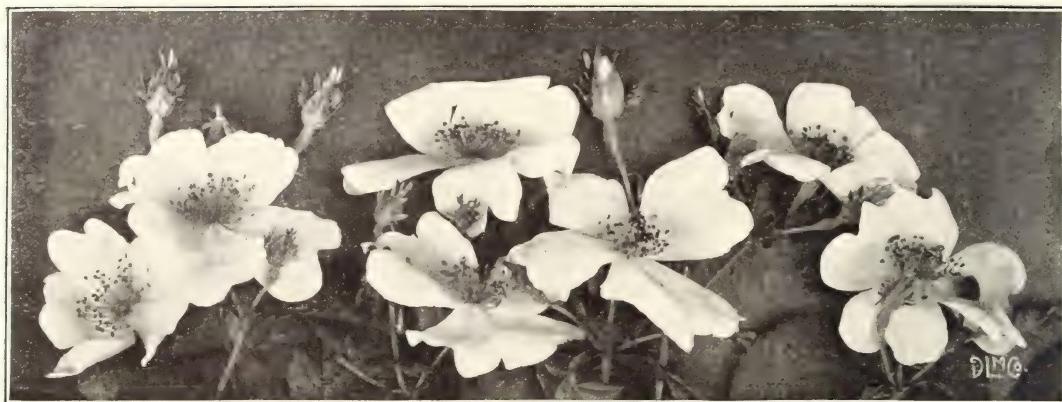
W. frutescens (Shrubby Wistaria). A native Wistaria; less vigorous in habit than the Chinensis; flowers pale blue in clusters toward the close of May. 50 cts.

var. magnifica. Resembles Frutescens, but the clusters are larger and denser; lilac-colored flowers with yellow spots; fragrant. 50 cts.

W. multijuga. From Japan. Distinguished from W. Chinensis by the longer and looser racemes and smaller flowers; flowers dark purple; quite hardy. 75 cts.



Wistaria



DLMG.

HARDY ROSES

During the past few years a large number of new varieties of Roses have been introduced and sold, which have no practical value in our climate. For this reason we take great care to include in our lists only such varieties as are worthy of general cultivation.

Brief Directions for Planting, Etc.

WHEN TO PLANT.—We recommend fall planting, if position is not too exposed. Dormant plants set in the spring should be planted early.

LOCATION.—Roses should be planted in an open, sunny place.

SOIL.—Roses grow well in any rich soil. A liberal amount of manure and good cultivation will improve both bloom and fragrance.

PLANTING.—Plant budded Roses three inches below the bud; press earth tightly down on the roots; water well after planting; mulch with coarse strawy manure.

PRUNING.—All Roses should be more or less pruned when planted. When pruning older plants, which should be done moderately, the operation should be performed during March.

PROTECTION.—All Hybrid Roses give better results if protected in winter. The use of coarse manure, litter or evergreen boughs will accomplish the purpose. It should be removed in early spring.

BUSH ROSES

Under this head we include those varieties of our Native Wild Roses and others which are extensively used for massing and general landscape planting.

L—large, M—medium, D—dwarf grower.

Strong two-year, field-grown plants. 35 cts.; extra strong, 45 cts., except otherwise noted.

Rosa blanda. M. The slender red branches are almost thornless; foliage oval, pale green; flowers are large, bright rose-colored, single; blooms in May.

R. Carolina. L. The tall-growing Wild Rose, with single pink flowers during the summer months; its bright red fruit is very showy.

R. lucida. D. A dwarf native variety, with stems thickly covered with prickles; foliage dark green, shining above; flowers single, rosy pink, about two inches across; does well on poor soil.

var. alba. D. This is a valuable new sort, with pure white flowers and green stems.

R. multiflora. L. A Japanese variety of rapid growth, forming a round, drooping shrub when standing alone; its proper place, however, is mixed with other shrubbery; its single, pure white flowers are produced in great quantities, followed by an equal number of small, scarlet hips in winter.

R. nitida. D. The branches are completely covered with straight prickles and bristles; foliage bright green, glossy; flowers are highly colored bright pink.

R. repens. L. Single white flowers in June; blooms in corymbs.

R. rugosa. See Rugosa Roses.

Rosa rubrifolia. L. Upright grower, with slender purplish branches, covered with glaucous bloom; foliage bluish green, tinged with red, and is very effective as a red foliage shrub; flowers scarlet in June.

R. rubiginosa. See Sweet Briar Roses.

R. setigera. See Climbing Roses.

R. spinosissima. D. (The Scotch Rose). A low-growing shrub with spreading branches, densely beset with slender prickles and bristles; flowers are solitary, but very numerous along the stem; white to pink; June. 50 cts.

R. Wichuriana. See Creeping Roses.

HYBRID PERPETUAL

And Other Hardy Varieties Suitable for Garden Planting

ABBREVIATIONS, describing classes to which the varieties belong: A., Austrian; B., Bourbon; H.Ch., Hybrid China; H.N., Hybrid Noisette; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual; H. T., Hybrid Tea; M., Moss; P., Polyantha.

Strong, field-grown plants, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100, except otherwise noted.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are Ever-blooming or Bedding Roses. They bloom from early June until frost. We offer only varieties which we have tested.

Abel Carriere. H.P. Velvety crimson, with fiery center; large full flowers; fragrant; short wood, sharp red spines; shows traces of Bourbon blood. A Rose of better form and finish than most of the dark sorts.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—Continued

Alfred Colomb. H.P. Carmine-crimson; large, or very large, full; of fine globular form; extremely fragrant; green wood, with occasional pale green thorns; the foliage is large and handsome. The most useful in its class for general cultivation.

American Beauty. H.P. Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; has proved to be a most desirable variety for forcing.

***Annen Muller.** (New Rose-colored Baby Rambler). Large clusters of brilliant rose-colored flowers in great profusion. A splendid bedding variety. 50 cts.; \$4 per 10.

Anne de Diesbach. H.P. In color the most lovely shade of carmine; very large, double flowers; fragrant; one of the hardiest. A very desirable garden Rose.

***Baby Rambler.** P. (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur.) It is a cross between Crimson Rambler and Glory of Polyanthus. It is as free-blooming as the latter, and of the same color as the former. It is very vigorous and quite hardy; foliage is of a beautiful, deep, glossy green. It flowers in large clusters from June to November; always in bloom. 40 cts.; \$3.50 per 10.

Baron de Bonstettin. H.P. Velvety maroon, shaded with deep crimson, somewhat lighter in shade than Prince Camille, and rather smaller in size, but with a little more substance.

Baroness Rothschild. H.P. Light pink, sometimes shaded with rose; large, or very large; cupped form, very symmetrical; without fragrance; wood is short-jointed, thick, light green, armed with occasional light green thorns; one of the hardiest. Beautiful free blooming, valued both as an exhibition and garden sort.

***Captain Christy.** H.T. Delicate flesh color, deepening in shade toward the center; medium size, sometimes large; full; the foliage when young, sometimes resembles Mahonia leaves; ill-shaped flowers are not uncommon, but it is a most lovely sort when in perfection.

Clio. H.P. Flowers large, of fine globular form, flesh-color, shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous; handsome foliage.

***Clothilde Soupert.** P. Medium size; very double and beautifully imbricated like an Aster; produced in clusters; pearly white, with rosy lake centers, liable to vary, producing often red and white flowers on same plant. Valuable for florists for designs, or as a market pot plant, being a remarkably free and constant bloomer, and of easy culture.

Coquette des Alpes. H.N. White, tinged with blush; size medium to large; semi-cupped form; the wood is long-jointed. A very desirable white Rose.

Crested Moss. M. Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; free from mildew; fragrant.

Duke of Connaught. H. P. Rosy crimson, large, full, well formed, good in bud, almost without fragrance; the buds do not always open.

Duke of Edinburgh. H.P. Bright crimson, large, double flowers; little fragrance; foliage large and attractive; occasionally this is very fine early in the season, but the flowers lack substance and durability of color.

Fisher Holmes. H.P. May be briefly described as an improved General Jacqueminot; the flowers are fuller and more freely produced. A very valuable sort.

Frau Karl Druschki, or Snow Queen. H. P. A pure, paper-white, free-flowering, large size; a remarkably handsome plant, with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth; the bloom is perfect in form, on nice long stems, and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy Roses that can compare with this one in form, color and general finish.

General Jacqueminot. H.Ch. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant and of excellent hardy habit; forces well. One of the best known and most popular red Roses grown.

***Gloire de Dijon.** H.T. Combined colors of rose, salmon and yellow; large, full, globular; hardiest of Teas. 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 10.

Gloire de Lyonnaise. H.P. White, tinted yellow; large, moderately full; resembles a Tea Rose in form and fragrance.

Gloire de Margottin. H.P. Brilliant scarlet; large, semi-double, globular, of good shape, elongated bud; fragrant, vigorous and free-flowering. Probably the brightest rose yet raised. Keeps its color well.

***Gruss an Teplitz.** H.T. Flower is quite double, with the deepest possible shade of crimson-scarlet, approaching crimson-maroon in the older flowers. Its habit of growth makes it one of the finest Bush Roses for outdoor planting, being very free and vigorous, and at the same time keeping well bushed and shapely; blooms freely; nicely colored, with a strong Tea fragrance.

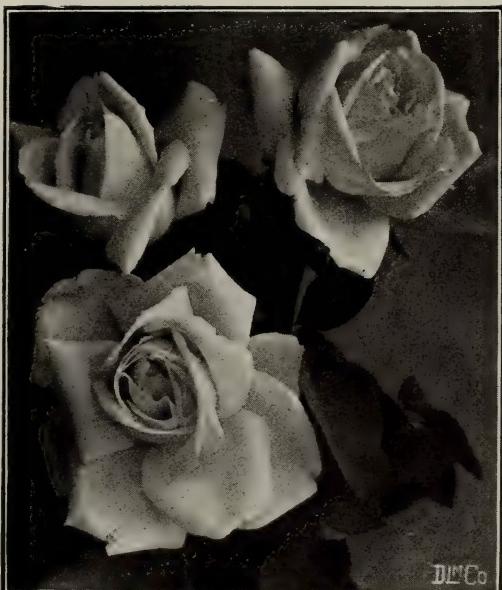
Harrison's Yellow. A. Golden yellow, medium sized, semi-double; generally has nine leaflets; a free bloomer than Persian Yellow, but not so hardy.

***Hermosa.** B. Bright rose; medium or small size; double; constantly in flower; bushy habit.

***Hugh Dickson.** H.P. Brilliant crimson. The plants are strong and thrifty, with healthy dark green foliage. Blooms continually. The flowers are of good size and fine form and retain their intensity of color until petals fall. Very fragrant. 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 10.

John Hopper. H.P. Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full, semi-globular; light red thorns, stout bushy growth. A free-blooming standard sort.

Jules Margottin. H.P. Carmine rose; large, full, somewhat flat; slight fragrance; five to seven leaflets; foliage light green and somewhat crimped; wood armed with dark red thorns; free-flowering and hardy.



Frau Karl Druschki

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—Continued



Gruss an Teplitz

***Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.** H.T. Delicate creamy white, deliciously fragrant. As a cutter-flower it has few equals, blooming continuously from early spring till fall.

***Killarney.** H.T. An exquisite Hybrid Tea Rose. The bush is strong, sturdy and upright, with beautiful deep, bronzy green foliage. The color of the flower is deep, brilliant and sparkling shell-pink of the most exquisite shades; large buds, long and pointed; and blooms profusely throughout the season. 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 10.

Lady Helen Stewart. H.P. Bright crimson-scarlet; large, full and of perfect form, produced on long, stiff stems; highly perfumed; distinct and fine. A beautiful and valuable variety.

***La France.** H.T. Flowers large, silvery peach; buds long; very free-flowering. Fragrant.

***Liberty.** H.T. Magnificently formed flowers, full, deep and double, fragrant and pleasing. Deep crimson-scarlet. 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 10.

Mabel Morrison. H.P. Flesh-white, changing to pure white; in the autumn it is sometimes tinged with pink; semi-double, cup-shaped flowers. In all save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. A very valuable white Rose.

Madam Gabriel Luizet. H.P. Silvery pink; fragrant; fine foliage; vigorous; exquisite in bud. This Rose has no superior.

Madam Plantier. H.Ch. Pure white; flowers of medium size; full, flat form; foliage rather small; one of the best white roses for hedges and massing. Early in the season the flowers are produced in great profusion.

***Madam Caroline Testout.** H.T. Flowers large, very double; silvery rose; free bloomer. 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 10.

Madam Chas. Wood. H.P. Reddish crimson; large, nearly full; one of the freest-flowering kinds, but not of first quality. Occasionally some first-rate blooms are produced.

Magna Charta. H.Ch. Pink, suffused with carmine; large, flowers full, globular; foliage and wood light green, numerous dark spines. A fragrant, excellent variety. Very vigorous.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—Continued

***Maman Cochet, Pink.** T. Flowers large, full, clear carmine-rose, shade with salmon-yellow. Plant very vigorous and free-flowering. 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 10.

***Maman Cochet, White.** T. A sport from Maman Cochet, which it resembles in every particular except color, which is pure white, occasionally tinged with blush. 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 10.

Marchioness of Londonderry. H.P. Flowers of great size, measuring seven inches across, perfectly formed and carried on stout stems; color ivory-white; petals of great substance, shell-shaped and reflexed; free-flowering; highly perfumed; growth vigorous and foliage very handsome. One of the finest Roses.

Margaret Dickson. H.P. A magnificent Rose; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped and of great substance; fragrant; foliage large, dark green. Very vigorous.

Marie Baumann. H.P. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

Mrs. John Laing. H.P. Soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing, and flowers continuously in the open ground. Has few superiors.

M. P. Wilder. H.P. Of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed; cherry-carmine, much like a light-colored Marie Baumann; very fragrant. It resembles the Alfred Colombe in wood, form and foliage, but excels that variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. It continues to bloom long after the other hybrid perpetials are out of bloom.

Merveille de Lyon. H.P. Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double and of a beautiful cup shape. Same habit as Baroness Rothschild, but larger.



Killarney

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—Continued

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. H.P. Color deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh, white at base of petals; flowers large and freely produced, flowering from early summer until late in the fall; growth vigorous.

Paul Neyron. H.P. Deep rose; very large, very full; somewhat fragrant; free-blooming; the wood is nearly smooth, the foliage tough and enduring; somewhat tender; the growth is very upright. The largest variety known and a very desirable sort for the garden.

Perle des Blanches. H.N. Constant, profuse bloomer; large, white, very double flowers. Inferior to others of the type.

Persian Yellow. A. Bright yellow; small, nearly full, well formed; small foliage, faintly scented like the sweetbrier; seven leaflets; the wood is chocolate-brown in color, armed with numerous brown thorns; it is the finest of all hardy yellow Roses. It must not be closely pruned.

Prince Camille de Rohan. H.P. Very deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full; habit somewhat spreading; shy in autumn. A good Rose of splendid color, but a moderate grower.

***Richmond.** H.T. An exceptionally clean and strong growing variety, requiring only ordinary care and treatment, producing uniformly long, fine flower stems. The flowers are borne freely, lasting in quality, beautifully shaped, and brightly colored in pure, dark scarlet crimson. 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 10.

Soleil d'Or. H.P. A valuable hybrid, which is a cross between the Persian Yellow and the hybrid perpetual A. Ducher. It has strong, ample foliage, very handsome and entirely hardy. One of the most valuable Roses introduced in recent years on account of its remarkably distinct blooms, varying in color from gold and orange to reddish gold, shaded with aurantium-red.

***Souvenir de la Malmaison.** B. One of the choicest Roses; color, a creamy flesh, bright and clear. 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 10.

Ulrich Brunner. H.P. Brilliant cherry-red, very effective in color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; plant vigorous, hardy, and resists mildew. One of the best varieties for forcing and open-air culture.

White Moss. M. Pure white; blooms in large clusters; very mossy bud.

RUGOSA ROSES and HYBRIDS

For massing or hedge planting, the Rugosas cannot be excelled. The hybrids are attractive in the garden.

Rosa rugosa. An upright shrub, attaining 5 to 6 feet in height. Its stout stems are densely beset with prickles; foliage shining dark green, deeply plicated; not attracted by insects; flowers single, red, fragrant, and produced freely from June to December; fruit bright crimson-scarlet. 2 to 2½ ft., 40 cts.; 2½ to 3 ft., 50 cts.

var. alba. The habit and foliage are similar to the above, but the flowers are pure white, single and as attractive in the bud as when open; quite fragrant. 2 to 2½ ft., 40 cts.; 2½ to 3 ft., 50 cts.

var. Blanc de Coubert. A hybrid variety of merit; flowers pure white, semi-double, fragrant. 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 10.

var. Conradi Ferdinand Meyer. This variety has attracted much attention on the part of visitors to our nurseries the past season. It is a strong, robust grower, with stout stems thickly beset with prickles. The flower is clear silvery rose, very large and double; delightfully fragrant. 60 cts.; \$5.00 per 10.

var. Delicata. A charming double pink variety. 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 10.

var. Hansa. This new double red Rose has petals of a rich velvety substance and is from two to three inches in diameter. A most worthy new Rose. 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 10.

var. Mme. George Braupt. This is a very free-blooming white variety; a strong grower and blooms continuously; flowers semi-double. 40 cts.; \$3.50 per 10.

var. Roseraie de l'Hay. A new hybrid Rugosa of which we cannot speak too highly; a good grower; flowers very double; color carmine-cherry red; it is a free-bloomer and exquisitely scented. A most desirable acquisition. 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 10.

SWEET BRIAR ROSES

Rosa rubiginosa and hybrids

Rosa rubiginosa. L. The well-known Sweet Briar with highly scented foliage, small, pink, fragrant flowers and quantities of bright hips. Blooms in June. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.



Roseraie de l'Hay—New Double Hybrid Rugosa Rose

HYBRID ROSES

All varieties: 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per 10.

Amy Robsart. A robust grower; free-blooming; produces deep red flowers.

Flora McIvor. Flowers large, pure white, blushed with rose. Perfect for cutting.

Jeannie Deans. A beautiful scarlet-crimson.

Lady Peuzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper, base of petal bright yellow. A free-blooming sort, deliciously perfumed.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn passing to yellow in the center. A good grower and abundant bloomer. Very sweet-scented.

Lucy Bertram. A splendid variety, with deep crimson flowers. Free-blooming.

Meg Merrilles. Of robust habit; large foliage; produces freely large crimson flowers, followed by numerous seed pods. One of the best.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

We include under this head the various classes of hardy, vigorous growers, usually catalogued as climbers.

Baltimore Belle. Fine white with blush center; very full and double. 50 cts.

Carmine Pillar. Single rose, the flower from 3½ to 4 inches across, of the brightest possible rosy carmine, and produced very abundantly. 50 cts.

Crimson Rambler. This wonderful rose has been thoroughly tried in all situations and has proved to be all that could be claimed for a new introduction. As a climbing or running rose it has no equal. The foliage is rich, dark green; the growth rapid and diverse, but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with a profusion of the brightest crimson, partly double flowers which remain on a long time. 35 cts.; extra heavy, 50 cts.

Dawson. This most interesting and novel Rose is a cross between *Rosa multiflora* and the well-known General Jacqueminot. As an open-air Rose it is especially desirable, the blossoms being of a deep pink color, quite full, moderate in size and very fragrant. It is a vigorous climber and as many as sixty flowers are developed in a single panicle. The principal charm of the flower is the lively tinting of thickly clustered petals. 50 cts.

Dorothy Perkins. This is a splendid new shell-pink climbing Rose. It has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler, and the flowers are borne in clusters of thirty or forty, sometimes fifty or sixty. The flowers are large for a Rose of this class, very double, and sweetly scented, 50 cts.; extra heavy, 75 cts.

Hiawatha. Glowing ruby-crimson, single flowers, with petals shading to pure white at the base. This delightful new Rambler has evoked much favorable comment. 50 cts.

Lady Gay. The flowers—in large, loose clusters—are of a delicate cherry-pink color, fading to soft tinted white. The effect of a plant in full bloom, with the combination of soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds, and deep green foliage, is indeed charming. It is perfectly hardy and unsurpassed for climbing work. 75 cts.

Pink Rambler (*Euphrosyne*). Possesses the same valuable features found in the White Rambler, from which it differs only in color of flower, which is a brilliant light carmine. 50 cts.

Queen of Prairie. Bright rose-color; large, compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer. One of the best. Foliage large and quite deeply serrated. 50 cts.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES—Continued

Rose Farquhar. A magnificent climbing Rose, very vigorous and covered with a glossy, bright green foliage which does not drop, and retains its luster until injured by severe frosts. This Rose was raised by Mr. Jackson Dawson of the Arnold Arboretum, and highly recommended by him, which of itself is a guarantee of its worth. It is a worthy companion of the Crimson Rambler, with beautiful clusters of double pink flowers; it is to become one of our most popular Roses. 50 cts.

Setigera (The Michigan, or Prairie Rose). Large single flowers of deep rose-color. It is a climber, and when trained over a veranda makes a beautiful display. 35 cts., \$2.50 per 10.

Seven Sisters. Large flowers in clusters of seven Roses each, of varied colors from white to crimson. 30 cts.

Tausendschon. A German introduction which comes to us very highly recommended, making growths in a season of over ten feet, which are almost devoid of thorns. It bears its flowers in immense clusters; in color a soft pink when first opening, changing to a carmine-rose on the reverse as they fully expand. 75 cts.

White Rambler (*Thalia*). Flowers are the size of a silver quarter, perfectly filled, very fragrant; color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. Blooms in clusters. 35 cts.

Yellow Rambler (*Aglaja*). Flowers medium size, cup-shaped, nearly full, sweet-scented; blooms in large clusters; color very light yellow. Of the class and habit of the famous Crimson Rambler. 50 cts.

ROSA WICHURAIANA and HYBRIDS

For covering banks and rocky slopes these Roses will be found valuable. Their foliage is of glossy green, rarely attacked by disease or insects. Flowers in great profusion during the blooming season.

Rosa Wichuraiana (The Memorial Rose). Used extensively in cemeteries, for covering embankments and stonework; it creeps rapidly over the surface, forming a mat of dark green foliage; flowers are pure white, borne in clusters and fragrant. 35 cts., \$3.00 per 10.

Evergreen Gem. This variety is quite evergreen; its stems are long, branching, rich bronze-color; foliage bronze, closely matted; flowers produced singly on stems; yellow, buff in bud, opening almost white; perfectly double and quite fragrant. 50 cts.

Gardenia. A vigorous grower, with large green foliage; flowers are produced single, and when in bud are bright yellow, opening a cream-color, and about three inches in diameter; very fragrant. 50 cts.

Jersey Beauty. A strong-growing variety, with glossy and leathery foliage; flowers large, single, opening pale yellow, with clusters of bright yellow stamens; very fragrant. Most striking. 50 cts.

Manda's Triumph. A free grower, with good foliage, and produces large clusters of double, pure white flowers, nearly two inches in diameter; sweet-scented. 50 cts.

Pink Roamer. A single-flowered variety, blooming in clusters, closely arranged; flowers bright pink, with almost a white center, and fragrant. 50 cts.

South Orange Perfection. Flowers double, blush-pink at the tips, changing to white. 50 cts.

Universal Favorite. A free grower, producing long, branching shoots, with bright shiny foliage in abundance; flowers double, soft light pink and fragrant. 50 cts.



A Partial View of Our Herbaceous Perennial Grounds. Showing Masses of Hardy Phlox in the Background

HERBACEOUS DEPARTMENT

The increasing popularity of and demand for Herbaceous Perennials has caused us to make this department a very prominent one in our business. Our plant now covers twelve acres, and we have several greenhouses designed especially for propagating this class of plants. A glance at our list will show that our collection is very large. It has been selected with great care and we are continually adding such species and varieties as prove worthy of cultivation. By consulting the following list one can, by making judicious selections, stock the garden or border with plants which will afford a profusion and succession of bloom from early spring until late in the autumn. We send out strong field-grown plants, which will bloom the first season after planting.

Prices: All hardy perennial plants, except where noted: Each 15 cts., 10 \$1.20, 100 \$10.00.
Fifty plants will be furnished at the hundred rate and five at the rate per ten.

Acanthus. Bear's Breech

Acanthus mollis. 3 ft. July-August. A striking foliage plant; flowers, white to purple, in loose, pubescent spikes; flower-spikes loose, pubescent.
A. latifolius. 4 feet. July and August. A large and hardy variety; effective for border or rock garden. Flowers purple.

Achillea. Milfoil, or Yarrow

Achillea Ægyptica. 12 to 18 in. June to October. Flat heads of pale yellow flowers and silvery coarse-toothed foliage. Excellent for covering dry bare places.
A. Eupatorium. 4 ft. June to September. Flowers bright yellow. Very effective.
A. Millefolium. 1 to 3 ft. Flowers are in flat corymbs and blossom all summer. Common in pastures. Less commonly cultivated than the other varieties.
var. roseum (Rosy Milfoil). Rosy pink flowers in dense heads, on stems 18 inches high. Blooms all summer.
A. Ptarmica (Double-flowered Sneezewort). 1 to 2 ft. June to September. Small, pure white, double, daisy-like flowers. A profuse bloomer. Useful as a border plant and for cutting.
A. Ptarmica fl. pl. var. The Pearl. 1½ to 2½ ft. Small, double, white flowers covering plant July to October; used for cut flowers and in cemeteries. One of the most popular of hardy herbaceous plants. Invaluable for borders. (See illustration, page 42.)
A. tomentosa. 8 to 12 in. Bright yellow flowers July to September. Excellent for rockeries.

Aconitum

Monkshood, or Helmet Flower

Aconitum autumnale (Autumn Aconite). 3 to 5 ft. September to frost. Deep blue flowers in a simple spike, becoming a panicle; showy.
A. Napellus (True Monkshood). July to August. Best known and most poisonous species, and used in medicine. Stems erect, 3 to 4 feet; flowers blue, in a raceme.
var. alba. 3 to 4 ft. July to September. An effective plant. Flowers large and showy, white.
var. bicolor. 2 to 2½ ft. July to August. This variety has variegated blue and white flowers, which make it very effective, and it is much used in gardens.
A. longigantatum. 2½ to 3 ft. July, August. Blue flowers. One of the best.
A. pulcheriana. 1 to 1½ ft. July to August. Deep blue flowers.
A. uncinatum (Wild Monkshood). Stems slender. 3 to 5 ft.; inclined to climb; leaves thick and deeply cut; deep purple flowers, June to September.

Acorus. Sweet Flag

Acorus Calamus. 2 ft. Leaves sword shape, erect, flowers inconspicuous. Early summer. Root stock horizontal, pungent, aromatic. Thrives best in moist soil and may be grown in shallow water or dry land.

Actaea. Baneberry

Actaea Japonica. 2½ ft. September. A very much improved form, having long spikes of clear white flowers. Good for cutting. Effective border plants.

A. spicata rubra. 1 to 2 ft. May to June. Bright scarlet berries in a long, dense spike.

Adonis. Spring Adonis

Adonis vernalis. 8 to 15 in. One of the brightest and earliest of the spring-flowering perennials; mid-April to June; very dwarf and compact, with finely cut foliage. Flowers large, clear yellow. Useful for rock garden or border.

Aegopodium. Bishop's Weed

Aegopodium podogaria variegatum. 12 to 15 in. Late May to June. Foliage plant having leaves with white margins. Fine for borders and for covering barren places. Rapid grower.

Agrostemma. Mullein Pink

Agrostemma coronaria. 2 ft. June to August. Flowers crimson or rose-crimson, borne singly on the ends of the branches. A common plant of old gardens. The glowing flowers and silvery white foliage make it a conspicuous plant.

var. alba. White form of the above.

A. Flos Jovis. A hardy perennial 12 to 18 in. June and July. The leaves are in a rosette, more or less clasping; flowers small, bright red or rose, in a rather dense, umbel-like cluster. Good for cutting and rock garden.

Ajuga. Bugle

Ajuga Genevensis. 5 to 6 in. Long showy spikes of bright blue flowers in May. Good for shaded positions.

A. metallica crispa. 4 to 5 in. May to June. Curious crinkled metallic foliage and blue flowers in twisted spikes.

A. reptans. 6 in. A low, dense, fast-spreading creeper, excellent for covering shady slopes. Purple-spiked flowers in May.



Achillea "The Pearl," in Foreground—See page 41

Alstroemeria. Peruvian Lily

Alstroemeria aurantiaca. 2 to 4 ft. A very vigorous species, flowering in summer and autumn in umbels. Flowers lily-like, orange. Useful for cutting. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

Althaea Rosea. Hollyhock

This grand old flower has again come into popular favor. The large assortment of colors and shades makes it one of the most attractive of all biennials. We grow some of the finest strains to be obtained, and offer strong, field-grown plants in both double and single sorts, ranging in color from pure white to almost black.

Allegheny Hollyhocks

This is a new strain of Hollyhock which is meeting with popular favor. The flowers are in many ways superior to the old forms, being large, 5 to 6 in. in diameter, with petals delicately fringed. The colors range from pink and white to deep red. It is a robust grower, throwing up spikes 6 to 7 ft. high.

Alyssum. Madwort

Alyssum argenteum. 12 to 15 in. June to August. Flowers yellow, in dense clusters. Leaves small and white beneath. Suitable for rock garden and border.

A. saxatile (Golden Tuft). A foot high, woody at base; flowers golden yellow, numerous, in little compact clusters, fragrant and showy. Common in rockwork, making a spreading mat; blooming in early spring. Foliage velvety gray.

var. compactum. Similar to the above, except that the plant is dwarfer; flowers more freely and, if anything, is more beautiful.

var. flore pleno. A beautiful new double-flowering form of the old "Gold Dust," with bright golden yellow flowers in masses. 40 cts.

Amsonia

Amsonia Tabernæmontana. 2 to 3 ft. Late May and early June. A tough-barked perennial herb. Flowers pale blue, in dense spikes. Grown in the hardy border, mostly with shrubbery.

Anchusa. Alkanet

Anchusa Italica. Height 3 to 4 ft. Large heads of fine blue flowers in June, similar to Forget-Me-Nots. If not allowed to go to seed, will bloom continuously from June to September; rough leaves and stems. Commonest and perhaps the best species.

A. sempervirens (Evergreen). 2 ft. May. A rich blue in short axillary spikes, generally leafy at the base. Stem erect.

Anemone. Wind Flower

Anemone Japonica rubra. Stately, branching stems, 2 to 3 ft. high. September to November. Plant soft and downy with short hairs; flowers rosy purple or carmine. A very useful species for mixed borders or for pot culture; of vigorous growth and handsome foliage.

var. alba. 2 to 3 ft. Pure, large white flowers with yellow stamens, borne in great profusion from September to November. Very desirable and effective as a pot plant and in beds or mixed borders.

var. Lady Ardilaun. 2 ft. August to October. A pure white variety, with overlapping petals.

var. Prince Heinrich. New. 3 feet. Lovely deep, rich pink, double flowers, beautifully shaped and distinct from all others.

ANEMONE—Continued

A. Japonica var. **Queen Charlotte**. 2 to 3 ft. September until frost. A vigorous grower, with large, semi-double rose-colored flowers.

var. Whirlwind. Curious white, semi-double flowers, with a whorl of green bracts around the base of the petals. One of the finest fall-flowering perennials.

A. Pennsylvanica (Pennsylvanian Wind Flower). 1 to 2 ft. May to July. White cup-shaped flowers an inch across. One of the best of our native Anemones, and adapted to shady positions.

A. pulsatilla (the Pasque Flower). 9 to 12 in. April and May. Well adapted for border or rockwork; flowers blue to reddish purple.

A. sylvestris (Snowdrop Anemone). 15 in. April to July. Large, cup-shaped white flowers; foliage deeply cut at top; hairy beneath. Good in border or partial shade.

Anthemis. Chamomile

A. Kelwayi. 2 to 3 ft. June to October. A good border plant. Flowers golden yellow. Good for cutting and for the border.

A. tinctoria (Golden Marguerite). June to November. Of bushy habit, 2 to 3 ft. with angular stem and Daisy-like golden-yellow flowers, one to two inches across. Valuable.

Anthericum. St. Bruno's Lily

A. liliastrum major. 2 to 3 ft. Bears large, pure white, lily-like flowers from May to July. Valuable as a border plant.

Arios. Groundnut

A. tuberosa. 4 to 8 ft. July and August. Vigorous habit; a native climber, common in low grounds; grows well in the wild border in any loose, rich soil; desirable for the rapid covering of unsightly places; flowers fragrant, chocolate brown.

Aquilegia. Columbine

A. caerulea. The true blue Rocky Mountain Columbine. 1 to 1½ ft. May to July. Flowers two inches across, whitish but variously tinted with light blue and yellow; sepals often blue; handsome, much-divided foliage.

A. Californica hybrida. 1 to 2 ft. May to July. Flowers large, with scarlet sepals and yellow petals; spurs spreading, long and slender; foliage broad and ornamental.

A. Canadensis (Common Columbine of America). 1 to 2 ft. May and June. Our well-known native species, with scarlet sepals and bright yellow petals; easily cultivated. Useful for rock garden.

A. chrysanthia. Height 3 to 4 ft. May to August. Numerous fragrant and showy golden yellow flowers, with long, slender spurs. Very desirable.

A. Haylodgensis. 2 ft. A hybrid of Cœrulea, with large, white corolla.

A. Sibirica. 1½ to 2 ft. stems. May and June. Many-flowered; flowers bright lilac; sepals very blunt, spreading or slightly reflexing when fully expanding; limb of petals sometimes white, one-half inch long.

A. Skinneri. 1 to 2 ft. May and June. Crimson sepals lined with light green petals and long, straight crimson spurs. Good border plant.

A. vulgaris. 2 ft. May to July. Flowers in all shades of blue, white, red and purple; strong, vigorous habit of growth; an effective border plant.



Aquilegia and Digitalis

AQUILEGIA—Continued

A. vulgaris var. **alba**. 2 to 3 ft. April to May. Large pure white flowers; of great value for cutting. Most showy. Good for sheltered spots.

var. flore pleno. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers much doubled, ranging from white to deep blue.

var. alba flore pleno. 2 to 3 ft. May and June. Double-flowering variety of Vulgaris alba.

Arabis. Rock Cress

A. albida. 6 to 9 in. Desirable early spring flowering plant, especially adapted for rockwork and edgings and for covering steep banks; fragrant white flowers in May.

A. alpina. 6 in. Flowers smaller than in the former variety; blooms very early and is one of the best rock plants.

var. flore pleno. Double-flowering form of the above.

Arenaria. Sand-wort

Arenaria Balearica. 4 in. Suitable for rock-work. White flowers.

Armeria. Sea Pink

Armeria cephalotes rosea. 12 to 18 in. June to July. Deep rose flowers; fine for cutting.

A. formosa. 12 to 18 in. June and July. Deep rose or crimson, in large roundish head on erect stalk; leaves narrow and grass-like.

A. Lauchiana. 3 to 6 in. April to June. Bright rose-colored flowers. Excellent for rock garden or edging.

A. maritima (Thrift, or Cushion Pink). 3 to 6 in. May and June. Valuable for edging; flowers fine purple; foliage grass-like, evergreen.

var. alba. 3 to 6 in. May and June. Tufts of deep green foliage, white flowers.

Arrhenatherum

Arrhenatherum bulbosum, var. **variegata**. 12 in. A dwarf grass with variegated green and white leaves. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

Artemisia. Wormwood

Artemisia abrotanum (Southernwood). 3 to 4 ft. Foliage deep green, fragrant and finely cut.

A. Dracunculus (Tarragon). 3 ft. Dark green pointed foliage; valuable for flavoring.

A. frigida (Colorado Mountain Fringe). 6 to 10 in. Beautiful, low-growing plant, with whitish fern-like foliage. Fine for rock garden or dry places.

A. pontica (Roman Wormwood). Shrubby, erect; 2 to 5 ft.; handsome silvery foliage.

A. Stellariana (Old Woman). Herb, 2 ft. Attractive for its whiteness; useful for borders; finely cut silvery foliage.

Arundo Donax

Arundo Donax variegata. 30 cts., \$2.50 per 10. 5 ft. Grown for its foliage which is variegated. Flowers small, in plump racemes. Effective in clumps.

Asclepias. Milkweed

Asclepias incarnata. 3 to 4 ft. Leafy and branching; showy heads of red or purplish red flowers in July.

A. tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). 2 to 3 ft. July to September. A handsome plant, with compact umbels of brilliant orange-colored flowers; dry banks and fields; widespread and not infrequent. Excellent for border and among shrubs.

Asperula. Woodruff

Asperula odorata (Sweet Woodruff). 6 to 8 in. Habit erect or ascending; leaves usually in a whorl of eight, finely toothed, or roughest at margin. Increases rapidly and is used for carpeting shady places and for edgings. Heads of snowy white flowers in May. A fine-scented herb; if dried, used for perfume.

Asphodeline

Asphodeline lutea. 3 ft. June and July. The Asphodel of the ancients. Flowers fragrant, yellow; foliage grass-like; excellent for cutting.

HARDY ASTERS

Michaelmas Daisies

Every garden should have at least a few varieties of these excellent plants. They come into bloom very late in the season, when there is a scarcity of other flowers. They are effective when planted either in masses or as single specimens.

Aster acris. 1 ft. Blue; large head; September.

A. alpinus. 9 in. Late May to June. Showy purple flowers, each on good stem for cutting. Desirable for rock garden or border.

var. albua. 6 in. Spring-flowering; white flowers.

var. altaicus. 6 in. Large bluish purple flowers.

var. rubrus. 6 in. Bright rosy red flowers.

A. amellus, var. **Bessarabicus**. 18 in. August. Rich purplish blue flowers, with orange center. Good for cutting.

A. Combe Fishacre. 2 ft. Pale lavender; large flower; profuse bloomer; early.

A. Dumosus. 2½ ft. August. Pale lilac flowers.

HARDY ASTERS—Continued

Aster ericoides (Heath-like Aster). 18 in. October. White flowers with yellow center small but elegant.

A. Esma. 18 in. White; large flower; dense head; late.

A. longifolia formosissima. 3 ft. October. A superb Aster. Dwarf-growing variety, with bright, rose-colored flowers.

A. Grace. 3 ft. Bluish lavender; large flower; late.

A. Isabel. 3 ft. Pale blue; flower medium; late.

A. John Wood. 3 ft. White, shaded pink; flower medium; early.

A. Lady Trevellyn. 3 to 4 ft. Immense heads of white flowers with yellow centers. Most conspicuous and ornamental.

A. laevis. 3 to 4 ft. Blue; flowers large; early fall.

var. floribunda. 3 ft. Light blue; flowers large; late.

A. Madonna. 3 ft. Pure white; large flowers; late.

A. multiflorus. 18 in. Multitudes of small white flowers; late.

A. Novæ-Angliae (New England Aster). 3 to 7 ft. Our grandest American species, with thousands of big violet purple flowers; August and September.

var. roseus. 3 to 4 ft. A charming variety of the above, with all shades of rose and crimson. Most beautiful of all hardy Asters.

A. Novi-Belgii. 3 to 5 ft. Pale blue; flower medium; late; shrubby and border.

A. Novelty. 3 ft. Deep pink; flower medium; late; very fine.

A. ptarmicoides. 18 in. August, September. Pure white; useful for cutting.

A. pulcherrima. 2 ft. Violet-blue; large flowers; profuse bloomer; late.

A. puniceus. 4 to 5 ft. Very light blue; flower medium; late.

A. Tataricus. A tall, late-blooming variety with blue flowers.

A. Top Sawyer. 2 ft. Pink, fading to white; flower large, late.

A. T. S. Ware. 3 to 4 ft. Delicate pink; very dense; late.

Astilbe, or Spiraea

Astilbe Chinensis. 18 in. July and August. Finely cut foliage; pink flowers. Effective in masses and in the border.

A. Davidii. Spikes 5 ft. high; July and August; Like a gigantic Spiraea Japonica, but of lovely rose-pink color. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

A. Japonica. 2 ft. June and July. Plump spikes of pure white flowers and pretty dark green foliage. Valuable for garden or forcing.

var. compacta multiflora. Immense plumes of pure white flowers.

A. Washington. 2 ft. June and July. Dark green foliage; white flowers.

Aubrieta

Aubrieta deltoidea. 2 to 10 in. April and May. Flowers showy purple; foliage silvery. Good for rock garden, border and edging.

Baptisia. False Indigo

Baptisia Australis. 4 ft. Late May and June. A handsome plant, with deep blue Lupin-like flowers in long racemes. Easily cultivated and adapted to any garden soil.

B. tinctoria (Wild Indigo). 2 to 3 ft. July. Bushy branched; deep green deeply cut foliage. Showy spikes of bright yellow flowers.

Bellis. English Daisy

Bellis perennis (True, or English Daisy). April to June. A hardy herbaceous perennial, 3 to 6 in. high, with double flowers, red, white or pink. Suitable for edging.

Betonica. See *Stachys*

Bocconia. Plume Poppy

Bocconia cordata. 3 to 8 ft. July and August. An attractive plant with large heart-shaped foliage; spikes of purplish white flowers. A noble perennial. Wild garden or shrubbery; good for sub-tropical effects.

Boltonia. False Chamomile

Boltonia asteroides. September and October. Stems 2 to 8 ft., simple below and branching at the top. Numerous Aster-like white flowers. One of the best late-flowering perennials.

B. latisquama. 4 ft. July to October. A handsome plant with large showy heads of lilac-purple flowers. Good for cutting. Attractive in rough places and in the border.

var. latisquama nana. Similar to the type but growing only 2 ft. high; has beautiful pink flowers.

Bupthalmum. Ox-eye

Bupthalmum salicifolium. 1½ ft. June and July. A showy garden plant of compact habit and large clear yellow flowers in profusion.

Calimeris

Calimeris incisa. 1 to 2 ft. Of easy culture in any good soil, making a display throughout July and August. Flowers large, purple-rayed or almost white and yellow centered. Good in border.

Callirhoe. Poppy Mallow

Callirhoe involucrata. 9 to 12 in. A trailing plant of vigorous growth, with rich violet-crimson flowers in late summer. Border and rock garden.

Caltha. Marsh Marigold

Caltha palustris. Bright yellow flowers in early spring. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

Campanula. Bellflower

Campanula carpatica (Carpathian Harebell). 9 to 18 in. June to September. Flowers large, often 1½ inches wide, deep blue. A neat, compact, low-growing species. Invaluable for border or rock garden.

var. alba. White-flowered variety of the above.

C. glomerata. Height 1 to 2 ft. June and July. Flowers bluish purple, in dense heads or glomes.

C. latifolia. 3 to 4 ft. June and July. Large leaves; flowers in loose spikes or racemes, about 8 in. long, erect, very large, 2½ in. long; purple or dark blue; hairy.

var. macrantha. Erect, pyramidal bush, 3 to 4 ft. high, with large purplish blue flowers; thrives in any soil; useful as a border plant.

C. media (Canterbury Bell). Biennial, ½ to 4 ft. high. Late June and July. Flowers blue, white and rose; corolla very large and bell-shaped; bright and attractive.

var. calycanthema (Cup and Saucer). July. Calyx is colored like the flower, giving a cup and saucer effect.

CAMPANULA—Continued

Campanula persicæfolia. 3 ft. June and July. Broad, single, purple, bell-shaped flowers arranged along a tall flower-spike. A good border plant.

var. alba grandiflora. A pure white form of the above. Good for massing in shady shrubbery borders.

var. flore pleno. Double, purple, bell-shaped flowers. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

var. alba flore pleno. Double Camellia-like white flowers. Good for cutting. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

var. Mœrheimi. 2 ft. June and July. A handsome form; free, sturdy habit; large, open, pure white, semi-double flowers, borne on a stiff, erect flower-stalk.

C. pyramidalis (The Chimney Bellflower). July and August. Forms a pyramid composed of numerous stems 4 to 5 ft. in height, crowded with large, handsome, blue, Salvia-like flowers.

var. alba. Similar to above, but white.

C. pulcherrima. 2 ft. July. A variety with numerous small, blue bells; valuable for cutting.

C. rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland). 1 ft. June to August. This is the true Harebell or Bluebell of literature; in the wild it is more slender and taller than in the garden; clear blue flowers. Especially suited for crevices in the rock garden or steep slopes, if planted to show pendent habit.

C. trachelium (Coventry Bells). 2 to 3 ft. July and August. Sturdy, hairy plant, with light purple, somewhat drooping flowers.

C. Van Houttei. 2 ft. June and July. Solitary, bell-shaped flowers of violet-blue, 2 in. long, nodding from the branchlets. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

Carex. Sedge

Carex Morrowii variegata. A handsome plant suited for pots or border. The stiff, clean, white-edged foliage keeps in condition for months. Perfectly hardy, holding its foliage all winter.

Cassia. Wild Senna

Cassia Marylandica (American Senna). 3 to 5 ft. June to September. A splendid herbaceous plant, producing flowers in axillary racemes near the tops of the stems, and often appearing as if panicle; bright yellow; wide open.

Catananche

Catananche caerulea. 2 ft. July and August. Heads of pretty, deep blue flowers on long stems. An everlasting.

var. bicolor. A fine, free-blooming perennial; flowers white, with slight suffusion of purple in the center; useful for cutting.

Cedronella. Balm of Gilead

Cedronella cana. 1 to 3 ft. July to September. Spikes of showy purple or crimson flowers and aromatic foliage. Pleasing in elevated position in rock garden. Winter protection needed.

Centranthus. Valerian

Centranthus albus. 3 ft. June, July. Heads of white flowers. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

C. coccinea. Deeper in color than Ruber, being more of a scarlet. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

C. ruber. 1 to 3 ft. June and July. An old-fashioned garden variety, with red flowers. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

Centaurea. Century

- Centaurea calocephala.** 2 to 3 ft. June to September. Useful as a border plant; large, maroon, globular flowers on long stems, borne in profusion and in succession.
- C. dealbata.** 8 to 24 inches. June to August. Rosy purple flowers. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
- C. macrocephala.** 3 ft. July to September. Best and most showy Centaurea. Flowers rich golden yellow; useful for cutting. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
- C. montana** (Perennial Cornflower). July and August. Stems low and unbranched; 20 in. high; flowers bluish purple. Valuable for cutting.
- var. alba.** White form of the above. 9 to 15 in. June.
- var. rosea.** Flowers rose-colored.

Cephalaria

- Cephalaria Tatarica.** 6 ft. July and August. Flat heads of showy cream-white flowers. Suited for rear border where effects are desired. Grows readily.

Cerastium

Mouse-Ear Chickweed

- Cerastium Boissierii.** 10 to 12 in. June. Low-growing; leaves silvery; large pure white flowers. Good for covering dry banks.
- C. tomentosa.** 3 to 6 in. Spreading plant with silvery foliage and small white flowers. Used principally for edging.

Chelone. Turtle Head

- Chelone glabra.** 2 ft. July, August. Spikes of creamy white flowers. Does best in wet soil.
- C. Lyoni.** 2 ft. August and September. Produces rosy purple flowers in profusion. Foliage dark glossy green.

Chrysanthemum

- Chrysanthemum latifolium.** 3 ft. August to September. Grand, bold flowers 2 to 3 in. across, pure white with yellow center. One of the best.
- C. leucanthemum hybridum** (Shasta Daisy). 2½ ft. One of the handsomest and hardiest. Remarkable for its gracefulness and the purity of its flowers. Flowers extremely large.
- C. maximum.** 2½ ft. July to October. Large pure white flowers. For cutting it is of the highest value. Perfectly hardy.
- var. King Edward.** New. 3 ft. July to October. One of the largest and finest varieties. Produces gigantic Marguerite-like flowers of pure white, nearly 6 in. in diameter.
- var. Triumph.** Flowers four inches across, on very long stems. Very showy.
- C. uliginosum.** See Pyrethrum.

Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums

The hardy pompons are rapidly coming into general favor as bedding plants. The flowers are very double and are borne in great profusion. September.

- Aberdeen.** Bright maroon; semi-double; large flower.
- Agrippina.** Double pink; large flowers; very fine.
- Bridesmaid.** A delicate blush; good double flower.
- Bubes Bronze.** A good bronze red.
- Flora.** Pure white; very hardy.
- George Brown.** Dark red; tall.
- Globe d'Or.** Dwarf habit; clear yellow; large flower.

HARDY POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Continued

- Gold Finch.** Golden yellow, shaded crimson.
- Golden Pheasant.** Orange-yellow.
- Grace Darling.** Lilac, shaded with pink center.
- King Henry.** Double sulphur-white; large.
- Paul Neyron.** Large Pink.
- Prince of Wales.** Striking snowy white; excellent form.
- Ruby Queen.** Handsome, dark ruby-red; desirable.
- Sunset.** Rich bronzy red; semi-double; large.
- Surprise.** Clear lilac shade; quite distinct.
- White Queen.** Pure white; large flower.
- William Richards.** Bright yellow, red center; very tall.

Cimicifuga

- Cimicifuga racemosa** (Snakeroot). 3 to 8 ft. July to September. A bold, stately-growing plant, with fine, long, elegantly twisted racemes of feathery white flowers. Effective against a dark background in a moist shady corner.

Clematis

- Clematis Dr. vidiana.** 4 ft. August and September. Whorls of Hyacinth-like, sweetly-scented, pale blue flowers; leaves larger than any other variety.
- C. integrifolia Durandi.** 6 ft. June to August. Very free-flowering variety of great merit, with masses of deep blue flowers of peculiar cross-like form. 75 cts.; \$6.00 per 10.
- C. recta.** 3 to 4 ft. June. Large panicles of small, fragrant, white flowers on long stalks. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
- var. flore pleno.** 3 ft. Erect umbels of pretty double white flowers; fine for cutting; very rare. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

Convallaria. Lily of the Valley

- Convallaria majalis.** 8 inches. Spring. This is familiar to everyone; large luxuriant foliage; flowers small, bell-shaped, in pretty racemes; very fragrant. Strong pips, 75 cts. per 10; \$4.00 per 100; clumps, 50 cts. each.

Coreopsis. Tick Seed

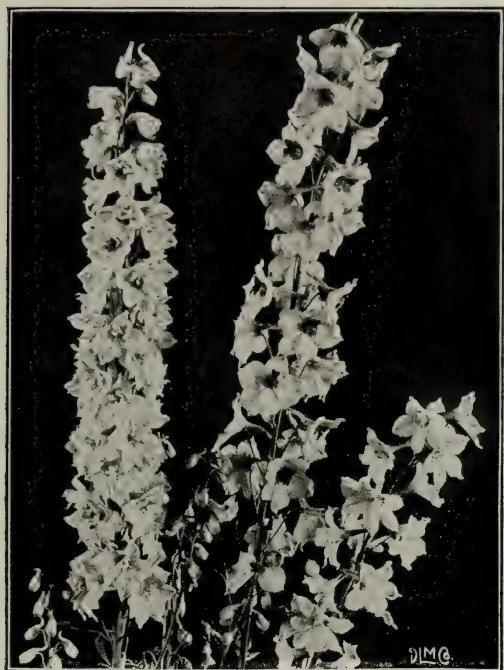
- Coreopsis delphinifolia.** 2 ft. July to September. Deeply cut foliage; yellow flowers, with dark brown disk.
- C. grandiflora.** 3 ft. Early summer until frost. Large yellow flowers on long stems; fine for cutting.
- C. lanceolata.** 2 feet. June to September. Dense glossy foliage; tall slender stems, bearing brilliant golden yellow blossoms in great profusion throughout the season.
- C. rosea.** July and August. Beautiful rosy pink flowers, with yellow center.
- C. verticillata.** 1 to 3 ft. June to September. A pretty variety, with dark green foliage and small lemon-yellow flowers.

Coronilla

- Coronilla varia.** 1 ft. June to October. Showy pink and white Pea-shaped flowers; fine for covering rough banks and ledges.

Cypripedium. Lady Slipper

- Cypripedium spectabile.** 1 to 2½ ft. June. One of the handsomest species. Large flowers, variegated with purple stripes. Plant in the rock or wild garden. Protect in winter and water during the flowering season.



Delphinium—Larkspur

Delphinium. Larkspur

Delphinium, Alfred Henderson. Bold massive spikes of semi-double, rosy lavender flowers, with white eye; very large. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D. Augustus Sala. Deep royal blue, striped with rosy mauve, distinct black center. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D. Beauty of Feltham. Delicate peach, edged with porcelain-blue, passing to light azure-blue with white center, petals striped with peach and blue. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D. Belladonna. Most beautiful sky-blue; dwarf habit. Blooms all summer. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D. Cashmerianum. 15 in. June, July. Dwarf habit; blue flowers in large open heads. Excellent for rock garden. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D. Chinensis. 1 ft. June to August. Small, deep sky-blue flowers. Elegant and distinct dwarf species.
 var. *alba*. White form of the above.
D. Conqueror. Center lilac and gentian-blue, outer petals gentian-blue. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D. Dragonfly. New. Semi-double, violet-purple, edged with deep royal blue, center white, barred with violet. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D. elatum. 2 to 6 ft. June to September. Dark blue flowers in long spikes. If plants are cut back they will blossom a second time.
D. Faustina. Fine cobalt marbled with rosy apricot and tipped olive-green. Novel. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D. formosum. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. A splendid old hardy plant, with rich blue flowers, tinged with purple; white eye.

var. *coelestinum*. 3 ft. June and July. Double pale sky-blue, center violet and dark blue. Very desirable.
D. Humboldti. Double blue flowers. 25 cts., \$2.00 per 10.

DELPHINIUM—Continued

- Delphinium James Helme.** Soft, silvery blue. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D., J. C. Jenkins. Large semi-double, rich apricot, edged with royal blue; white eye. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D. Jupiter. Fine bold spikes, regularly filled from base to tip with large perfect flowers of bright Cambridge-blue, with a metallic rose center. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D., King of Delphiniums. Most vigorous, growing to immense size. Double, rich, deep blue flowers with large white eye. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D. Kuni. Double dark blue and violet flowers. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D. Lize. Sky-blue with white eye. Very good. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D., Manville Fenn. Rich sapphire, central petals marbled with rose; large well-formed double flowers; long stout stems. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D., Mixed Hybrids. 3 to 4 ft. June, July. Containing all shades of blue.
D., Mrs. Ethel Pipe. Deep Cambridge-blue, with rose-mauve blotches on each petal. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D., Neptune. A rich uniform violet-blue, a very pretty shade; immense flowers, perhaps the largest in the group, and a bold massive spike. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D., Queen Wilhelmina. Flowers soft blue, large rose eye. Strong grower. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D. Rosenlust. Large, double, apricot flowers. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D., Shelley. Clear bright blue, center striped with metallic rose; large semi-double flowers. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D., True Blue. Finest blue. Very showy. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
D., Wilkie Collins. Oxford-blue, center petals dark rosy violet; good strong grower. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.



Spray of Mixed Pompon Chrysanthemums—See page 46

Dianthus. Pink

- Dianthus barbatus** (Sweet William). 10 to 20 in. June and July. One of the oldest garden flowers; one which perpetuates itself by self-sowing. Colors brilliant and effective.
- D. deltoides**. 6 in. May and June. One of the prettiest border Pinks; creeping habit; dark red and crimson-eyed flowers; good for rock garden.
- var. alba**. 6 in. May and June. Same as above with white flowers.
- D. Chinensis**, var. **Hedewigi**. Single and double flowers of various colors; flowers scarcely odorous. Extensively grown from seed.
- D. latifolius**. 9 in. Close clusters or even heads of bright red flowers. Blooms in summer and autumn. Border or rock garden.
- D. plumarius** (Scotch, or Garden Pink). 9 to 12 in. June. Pink, purplish and white fragrant flowers on long spikes. Handsome, glaucous green foliage. Rock garden.
- var. semperflorens**. One of the most beautiful Pinks. Flowers dark pink, fragrant. Blooms all the season.

Hybrid Garden Pinks

- Abbotsford**. Deep crimson marked with white. One of the best.
- Essex Witch**. A free-blooming pink variety.
- Homer**. Rich crimson, clover-scented; finely fringed.
- Her Majesty**. Very large, double, pure white fragrant flowers, freely produced on long stems all summer.
- New Mound**. Blush-pink; finely fringed. Very fragrant and constant.
- Mrs. Sinkins**. Large white flowers; intense spicy fragrance. Finest white hardy Pink grown. Late May and June.
- Prince Arthur**. Large rosy red.
- Souv. de Salle**. Soft rosy red.
- White Reserve**. An everblooming pure white.

Dicentra, or Dielytra

- Dicentra eximia**. 1 to 2 ft. All summer. Rose-colored flowers; foliage fern-like. Flowers all summer. Rock garden and mixed border.
- D. spectabilis** (Bleeding Heart). 1 to 2 ft. Late April to July. Large, showy, rosy red flowers; corolla heart-shaped; inner petals white, protruding; quite hardy. 30 cts.; \$2.50 per 10.



Dicentra spectabilis—Bleeding Heart

Dictamnus. Gas Plant

- Dictamnus fraxinella**. 2 to 3 ft. June. Of sturdy, bold, upright growth. An old garden favorite. Has strong smell of lemon, and will sometimes give a flash of light on a summer evening when a lighted match is held near the flowers. Curious red flowers. Fine border plant.
- var. alba**. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. Similar to the above, but has very fragrant white flowers.

Digitalis. Foxglove

- Digitalis ambigua**, or **grandiflora**. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. A hardy perennial Foxglove, with yellowish flowers, marked with brown. Effective in groups in wild garden.
- D. gloxiniaeflora**. 3 ft. June and July. A popular variety, ranging in color from pure white to deep pink. Robust habit.
- var. alba**. 2 feet. June and July. The white-flowered Foxglove.
- D. purpurea** (Common Foxglove). 2 to 3 ft. Summer. Flowers in dense terminal racemes; purple, marked inside with dark purple spots, which are edged with white; color of flowers varying to white. Wild garden or border.
- D. rosea**. 2 feet. June and July. Beautiful rose-colored flowers.

Doronicum. Leopard's Bane

- Doronicum plantagineum excelsum**. 1½ to 4 ft. An elegant plant, with large, bright orange-yellow flowers, 4 to 6 in., in the spring and continues through June.
- D. Caucasicum**. 1 to 2 ft. May and June. Yellow composite flowers, generally solitary. Good for cutting.

Dracocephalum. Dragon's Head

- Dracocephalum Altaiense**. 9 to 12 ins. June and July. Long spikes of handsome blue flowers nearly 2 in. long.

Echinacea. Cone Flower

- Echinacea purpurea**. 2 to 3½ ft. July and August. Large reddish purple flowers, with drooping rays; showy, vigorous plant.

Echinops. Globe Thistle

- Echinops pumilum**. 3 ft. August. Dark blue heads, somewhat smaller than Ritro.
- E. Ritro**. 4 ft. July and August. Handsome thistle-like foliage; large, globular heads of blue flowers. Wild garden.

Epilobium. Great Willow Herb

- Epilobium angustifolium**. 4 ft. June to August. A very handsome species; spreads rapidly; valuable for shrubberies; showy spikes of clear red flowers.

Epimedium. Barren Wort

- Epimedium macranthum**. 12 inches. May. Short racemes of lilac-purple flowers; deeply cut foliage. Rock garden or border. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
- var. album**. White form of the above. 25 cts., \$2.00 per 10.

Erianthus. Ravenna Grass

- Erianthus Ravennæ**. 6 ft. August. A stately hardy grass, very ornamental; the foliage forms graceful clumps, from which arise handsome purplish plumes; sunny situations preferable.

Erigeron. Fleabane

Erigeron aurantiacus. 9 in. July, August. Showy species with solitary, Daisy-like, orange flowers. Pretty massed in wild garden or border.
E. speciosus. 2 ft. June, July. Large, handsome blue flowers, violet-tinted and yellow centers; desirable for cutting. Plant in masses in rock garden or border.

Eryngium. Sea Holly

Eryngium alpinum. 3 ft. July. Bright blue flowers and stems; flowers in oblong heads; leaves leathery and spiny. Excellent for subtropical effects. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
E. amethystinum. 3 ft. June to September. The handsome flowers, foliage and stems are deep amethyst blue; a useful plant for decoration, the spikes being cut when colored and used in a dry state for decoration.
E. yuccafolium. 2 to 6 ft. June to October. Foliage resembles Yucca. Flowers steel-blue. 25 cts.

Erysimum. Hedge Mustard

Erysimum rupestre. 6 to 8 in. May. Plant resembles the Wallflower. Suitable for rock garden. Flowers yellow; leaves narrow.

Eulalia

Eulalia Japonica. 4 to 9 ft. A vigorous grower, with large plumes. Very popular ornamental grass.
var. gracillima. 4 to 5 ft. Very hardy. Leaves narrow, dark green, with silvery white midrib. Very ornamental.
var. variegata. 4 ft. Handsomely variegated leaves.
var. zebra (Zebra-striped Eulalia). One of the most beautiful of ornamental grasses; foliage marked crosswise with bands of white and green.

Eupatorium. Thoroughwort

Eupatorium ageratoides (White Thorough-wort). 3 to 5 ft. August and September. A superb native plant with large heads of handsome pure white flowers.
E. purpureum. 6 to 7 ft. (Joe-Pye Weed). Autumn. A gigantic perennial. Branching heads of purple flowers 18 in. across. Naturalize on banks of streams or wet meadow land.

Euphorbia. Spurge

Euphorbia corollata. 18 in. July and August. Broad umbels of pure white flowers with green eye. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

Festuca. Blue Fescue Grass

Festuca glauca. 18 to 20 in. Ornamental grass. Grown for dense tufts of very narrow bluish leaves. Used for edgings or for contrast with darker foliage.

Funkia. Plantain Lily

Funkia lancifolia. 2 ft. August. Spikes of pale lilac flowers; deep green lanceolate foliage.
var. marginata. A fine foliage plant with conspicuous handsome leaves, variegated with white. One of the best for edging.
F. ovata. 2 ft. June. Large, handsome, glossy green foliage; large spikes of trumpet-shaped lilac-colored flowers.
var. Thos. Hogg. Broad, glaucous foliage widely margined with white.

F. subcordata, var. grandiflora. 1 to 1½ ft. July-August. Large, broad pale green foliage; spikes of snow-white, fragrant flowers. 30 cts.
F. undulata variegata. June and July. A fine variegated foliage and blue flowers; very attractive for border.



Gaillardia aristata

Fuchsia

Fuchsia Am. elegans. 1½ ft. Bright scarlet. July to September. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

Gaillardia. Blanket-flower

Gaillardia aristata. 1½ to 3 ft. June to November. Blossoms 2 to 3 in. across, dark red and brown center, with orange, crimson and red petals, shaped into rings of color.

G. grandiflora. 2 ft. Large, gorgeous flowers of crimson and gold, blooming throughout the season.

Galega. Goat's Rue

Galega bicolor Hardlandi (New). Produces fine spikes of lilac-blue flowers. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

G. compacta. Produces innumerable sprays of small pea-shaped flowers of fine lilac shade, which are greatly prized for cutting. An excellent border plant.

G. Heldrichii. 2 to 3 ft. June to frost. One of the best. A very bushy plant with large lavender flowers. New. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

G. officinalis. 2 to 3 ft. June to September. Bushy plant. Flowers in compact racemes; lilac purple. Foliage luxuriant and graceful.

G. officinalis alba. Form and habit same as the above, but flowers are white.

Galium. Bed Straw

Galium boreale. 3 ft. June to August. A native plant with small white flowers; stems erect and slightly branched; lanceolate leaves. Rock garden. Fine for cutting.

Geranium. Crane's Bill

Geranium sanguineum. 18 in. May to July. Of compact habit, with bright blood-red flowers. Spreading. Good for wild garden, rock garden or border.

var. album. 1 ft. May to July. A pure white-flowered form of above. Fine novelty; grand rock garden or border plant. Free grower.

Geum, Avens

Geum atrosanguineum. A dwarf plant with conspicuous, dark red flowers. Suitable for rock or border planting.

Gillenia. Bowman's Root

Gillenia trifoliata. 3 ft. June to July. A graceful Spiraea-like plant with slender, dark red stems, clothed with pretty star-shaped rose and white flowers. Effective grouped with Lilies or Iris. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

Glyceria

Glyceria speciosum variegata. Large variegated foliage; valuable for bouquets and for edging large beds.

Gypsophila. Chalk Plant

Gypsophila acutifolia. 4 ft. July and August. Similar to G. paniculata, but greener; leaves narrower. Large white flowers in large panicles. Border or rock garden.

G. paniculata (Baby's Breath). 2 to 3 ft. July and August. A very popular plant, especially for bouquets. Stems stiff and wiry, therefore excellent for cutting. A graceful border plant. Flowers small, white, in large, loose panicles. Good in large rock garden.

G. repens. 6 in. June and July. Trailing or spreading habit. Myriads of tiny flowers faintly pink in graceful panicles. Excellent for rock garden.

G. Steveni. 2 ft. June and July. A lovely plant similar to G. paniculata, but dwarfer, earlier and individual flowers larger. Valuable for cutting. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.



Helenium autumnale

Helenium. Sneezewort

Helenium autumnale. 2 to 5 ft. August and September. A showy and elegant species, with golden yellow flowers; leaves smooth, lanceolate. Stems branching at the top.

var. striatum. 4 to 5 ft. August and September. Flowers with drooping yellow petals marked with deep crimson, and prominent centers, gold and purple. Good for cutting.

H. Bolanderi. 1 to 2 ft. June to September. A fine autumn-blooming plant; flowers yellow, 2 to 3 in. wide, with dark brown center.

H. nudiflorum, var. grandicephalum striatum. 4 ft. August. Flowers on branching heads, deep orange, striped and blotched with crimson.

H. Hoopesii. 3 ft. May to July. A fine border plant, and especially valuable for cut-flowers; flowers bright orange-yellow; very showy.

H. pumilum magnificum. 2 ft. Producing throughout the summer a continuous supply of splendid, soft, pale yellow flowers; a very fine and vigorous plant.

Helianthemum. Sun Rose

Helianthemum vulgare. 8 to 15 in. June, July. Pretty, shrubby, evergreen plant. Flowers yellow, like small single roses, in racemes. Foliage silvery beneath; in a low, thick carpet. Desirable for rock garden.

var. citrinum. 6 ins. A beautiful yellow single-flowered sort; charming.

var. flore pleno. Flowers very double; yellow.

hyssopifolium. 6 ins. Leaves flat, lanceolate, upper surface glossy; large copper-colored flowers. Dry, sunny position in rock garden.

Helianthus. Sunflower

Helianthus decapetalus. 2 to 5 ft. August and September to frost. Fine free-blooming form, with clear yellow flowers; immense panicles; one of the best late-blooming plants.

H. giganteus. Narrow, rough foliage, cup-shaped, pale yellow flowers. Very tall.

H. mollis. 2 to 5 ft. July and August. Foliage heavy and velvety; pretty pale yellow flowers, with black center.

H. multiflorus plenus (Double Sunflower). One of the showiest; a blaze of gold in late summer and early autumn.

H. multiflorus meteor. 5 ft. August and September. Large semi-double orange-yellow flowers.

H. orgyalis. 8 to 10 ft. Tall and graceful; flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, produced abundantly in September. Plant among shrubs.

H. rigidus (Prairie Sunflower). 1 to 4 ft. July and August. A showy plant, with large, golden yellow flowers produced abundantly.

var. Miss Mellish. 6 ft. Late August, September. Vigorous, leafy plant with large, graceful flowers. Desirable, isolated or massed in waste places.

Heliopsis. Ox-Eye

Heliopsis laevis. 5 ft. July to late September. Deep orange-yellow flowers, 3 to 4 in. across, with slightly deeper center; valuable for cutting.

var. Pitcheriana. 3 ft. A choice dwarf variety of great value for cutting all through the summer; flowers deep orange-yellow. Especially good for dry situations.

Helleborus

Christmas and Lenten Roses

Helleborus niger major. 6 to 18 in. March to early April. The flowers are pure white under glass, but have a slight tinge of rose in the open; valuable for forcing. 40 cts.; \$3.50 per 10.

Hemerocallis. Day Lily

Hemerocallis, apricot. 2 ft. A pretty seedling variety about the size of *H. fulva*, of a clear bright orange.

H. aurantiaca major. A splendid plant from Japan, with large trumpet-shaped flowers of a deep orange color and sweetly scented; flowering during autumn. 40 cts.; \$3.00 per 10.

H. flava (Lemon Lily). 3 ft. May and June. Flowers clear, full, yellow; very fragrant; fine for cutting. Charming in masses on the banks of streams and in clumps in border or rock garden.

H. fulva. 2 to 3 ft. July. Handsome foliage; large tawny flowers. Attractive in semi-wild spots and on the edge of water.

H. Gold Dust. 3 ft. July and August. Very large, golden-yellow flowers.

H. Kwanso flore pleno. Double flowers, of a rich orange-copper color.

H. Orange Man. 3 ft. Orange-yellow with large flowers.

H. Sieboldi. 1½ to 2 ft. June and July. Flowers orange-yellow; large; leaves long, narrow and tapering.

H. Thunbergiana. 3 ft. June and July. Rich, clear, beautiful yellow flowers; sweet-scented.

Hepatica

Hepatica acutiloba. 6 ins. April, May. Flowers from pure white to purple and shades of pink; leathery, trifoliate leaves; resembles *Triloba* but lobes of leaves more pointed.

H. angulosa. Sky-blue flowers; very distinct from the other species.

H. triloba (Our common Hepatica). 6 in. Late April, early May. Flowers white, red or purple. Good for eastern and northern exposures in the rock garden.

Hesperis. Sweet Rocket

Hesperis matronalis. 1 to 3 ft. June, July. Fragrant purple flowers in showy spikes. Pretty for wild garden, shrubbery or mixed border.

H. matronalis alba. Showy terminal spikes of white flowers.

Heuchera. Alum Root

Heuchera sanguinea. 18 in. June to September. Flowers bright crimson; very free-flowering; hardy. A charming border plant; nice for cutting. Excellent for rock garden.

var. alba. A variety of the above, having white flowers.

var. Americana. 2 to 3 ft. July. A native plant with bright pink flowers; foliage mottled. Rock garden or edging of border.

HEUCHERA—Continued

Heuchera sanguinea var. **Brizoides.** 2 ft. June, July. Rosy carmine flowers.

var. gracilis rosea. 18 to 24 in. June to August. Flowers light rose color. A free-flowering variety and a strong grower. Fine for cutting.

Hibiscus. Mallow

Hibiscus militaris. 5 ft. August. A strong-growing plant, with small leaves and flowers that are white, blush or pale rose, with purple eye.

H. Moschentos (Swamp Rose Mallow). 4 to 5 ft. August and September. Flowers white with a purplish center, or sometimes pale purple; large.

var. "Crimson Eye." 4 ft. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across, pure white, with crimson center; expand wide; leaves bronze-tinted.

var. rosea. 5 ft. July and August. Large, bright pink flowers. Very striking.

Hollyhocks. See Althaea Rosea

Hyssopus. Hyssop

Hyssopus officinalis. 1 to 2 ft. June to August. Aromatic shrub of culinary and medicinal value. Flowers insignificant; bluish-purple or white, in leafy spikes. Good for edging. Can be trimmed like Box.

Iberis. Candytuft

Iberis saxatilis var. **corifolia.** 3 to 6 in. May and June. The finest of the evergreen Candytufts; flowers pure white. Useful for cutting.

I. sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). 1 ft. May. Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, completely covering the plant with bloom. Valuable for forcing. Splendid for rock garden; good for edging shrubberies.

var. sempervirens fl. pl. Double-flowered form. 30 cts.; \$2.50 per 10.

Incarvillea

Incarvillea Delavayi. 18 in. June, July. A new hardy tuberous-rooted plant, and one of the choicest perennials yet introduced. Flowers are produced in clusters, are large, rose-colored, trumpet-shaped and have good lasting qualities. Good border plant for sheltered position. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

Inula

Inula glandulosa. 2 to 3 ft. July. Large, deep-yellow, Aster-like flowers with fringed petals. Good border plant.

I. salicana. 2 ft. July and August. A vigorous growing variety producing a profusion of pretty yellow flowers.

IRIS

The Iris is undoubtedly one of the most useful and beautiful groups of hardy plants. They are admirably adapted for planting in the herbaceous garden or border, on margins of water and as edging for shrubbery.

ALPINE IRIS. New Hybrids

A new race of hardy, early-flowering Iris suitable for edging, rockwork, etc. Large fragrant flowers for table decoration, small vases or bowls. Blooms from March to May. 6 to 10 inches.

Named Varieties: 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

NOTE.—Where the description is similar, the flowers either bloom at different times, or are quite distinct. S. signifies standards, or the erect petals; F., falls, or the drooping petals.

Adelaide. Bluish white; 8 in.

Alida. Good white.

Aureole. Canary.

Atlas. S., crimson; F., deep crimson.

Beatrice. S., fawn; F., pale yellow; 9 in.

Berlioz. Rich purple; 6 in.

Clothilde. Purple, dwarf, open flower.

Charmer. Light cream.

David. S., pale purple; F., claret.

Delicata. White and cream.

Diana. Sulphur-white.

Elfrida. Yellow-orange-red.

Ernest. Sulphur-gray purple.

Evelyn. Sulphur, orange beard.

Goethe. S., yellow; F., veined; free.

Grandee. Rich purple; large and good.

Haydn. White, porcelain-purple.

La Perle. Good; pale sulphur; 9 in.

Mazarin. Primrose-yellow.

Meteor. Good; purple.

Milton. Yellow and orange.

Nimrod. Red; good; 6 in.

Othello. Purple, bronze and orange.

Obelisque. Rich deep purple.

Penelope. Rich yellow; 9 in.

Queen. Dwarf; sulphur; self; open.

Rosalie. Claret; 9 in.

Rosine. Good white; 10 in.

Sabrina. Purple; self; 9 in.

Venus. Blue, green and white.

Victor. Dwarf white, large flower.

Vestal. Primrose self; 9 in.

Virgo. Purple; 9 in.

Vivian. Yellowish white.

Voltaire. Sulphur-white, blotched falls.

Mixed Seedlings: 15 cts.; \$1.20 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Crimean Iris. Pumila Hybrids

A group of dwarf spring-flowering Iris, growing about 6 inches in height.

Aurea. Light yellow.

Atroviolacea. Flowers large, purplish violet.

Aurea. Bright blue; very free.

Canary Bird. Rich canary-yellow; large flower.

Cœrulea. Pale blue, tinged purple; large flowers.

Gracilis. Purple, tinged greenish yellow; late.

Orange Queen. Very bright orange, flushed purple.



German Iris

GERMAN IRIS

Iris Germanica

This class of Iris is particularly adapted for the wild garden, shrubbery border, or any well-drained garden soil. They bloom early and their variety of color is infinite. They are very useful for cutting, the buds opening rapidly in water.

We have thousands of the following, all of the best selected varieties, to offer.

Price: 20c. each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

We will be pleased to quote special prices in large quantities.

NOTE. S. signifies standards, or the erect petals; F. falls, or the drooping petals.

Ada. S., white, suffused lavender on upper half, yellow on lower half, veined lavender; F., white, edged and veined blue on the limb, base veined brown, tinted yellow on the border, tips of falls crimped.

Agamemnon. S., pale lavender, flecked and veined blue; F., white, flecked and penciled blue on the border.

Admiral Togo. White, faintly tinted lavender; F. and S., lightly bordered purple; of the habit of Mad. Chereau.

Augustina. S., yellow; F., yellow and maroon.

Brooklyn. S., Lavender, yellow at the base; F., pale blue, base veined brown on white ground, edged yellow, the whole flower splashed with dark blue.

Canary Bird. S., canary-yellow; F., crimson-purple; very distinct.

Charlotte Patti. S., lemon-yellow; F., same color, veined reddish brown; dwarf.

Charles Dickens. S., blue; F., dark blue, suffused and veined dark violet; anthers white, tipped yellow.

Count de St. Clair. S. and F. white with well-defined blue border half an inch wide; 3 feet high; one of the best.

Darius. S., chrome-yellow; F., purple, margined pale yellow and reticulated white.

Flavescens. S. and F., canary-yellow. One of the finest yellows.

IRIS—Continued

- Florentina.** S. and F., white, slightly flushed; free-blooming. Very fragrant. Early.
- Florentina Blue.** S. and F., blue; free-bloomer and fragrant.
- Garrick.** S., lilac; F., dark violet blue.
- Gen. Grant.** S., pale lemon; F., purple, striped white on the lower half; narrowly bordered with lemon.
- Gold Bound.** S., yellow, suffused with old gold on the tips; F., purple tipped, old gold with yellow base.
- Hamlet.** S., buff, shaded chocolate, F., deep purple.
- Hector.** S., dark blue; F., purple.
- Herant.** S., bright blue; F., much deeper in color. A beautiful broad-leaved sort; very early-flowering.
- Hokanum.** S., yellow, blotched with brown. F., rich purple, flecked with white, the middle striped white, base tinted yellow.
- Horatius.** S., buff, shaded blue; F., blue veined deeper blue and chocolate.
- Johan De Witt.** S., light lilac blue; F., purple.
- L'Africaine.** S., rosy purple; F., crimson, striped white.
- Leopold.** S., lavender, suffused purple, striped yellow at base; F., purple, striped at base with brown and white; yellow anthers.
- Lizzie.** S., pure yellow; F., dark bronzy crimson, yellow and white striped.
- Lord Macaulay.** S., very broad, old gold; F., reddish crimson, striped yellow; good sized flower.
- Madame Chereau.** S. and F., white, edged and feathered with violet and pale blue. Very free.
- Oroya.** S., purple; F., purple, penciled white and mauve; limb purple, splashed with a darker shade.
- Pauline.** S., bright blue; F., dark blue.
- Pecutum.** White bordered, light blue, tall and late. Similar to Count de St. Clair, but smaller in all its parts.
- Queen of May.** S., Most delicate rosy pink.
- Rebecca.** S., golden yellow; F., yellow, splashed and veined golden brown.
- Sir Robert Peel.** S., pale blue; F., darker blue, penciled white on lower half; anthers white, tipped yellow.
- Striata.** S., pure yellow; F., white, with yellow border, penciled dark brown.
- Ulysses.** S., golden yellow veined white; F., yellow reticulated white.
- Violette.** S., white; F., blue striped lavender.
- William III.** Dark violet, very large flower; late and beautiful; very fragrant.
Mixed Colors. 15 cts.; \$1.20 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

JAPANESE IRIS

Iris Kaempferi

A very important group of hardy Iris, quite distinct from any other. They are of strong, vigorous growth, with very large single, double or semi-double flowers, beautifully colored. Well adapted for damp, sunny locations, in loam or sandy soil.

Named Varieties: 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Mixed. 20 cts. each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Alba plena. Double white; very large.

Alida. Six petals; large, white, panicled with blue.

A. L. Sherwood. Three petals; purple, veined with white.

Babylon. Reddish purple; very rich color; extra large flowers.

Beth Hellock. Large, double bluish purple flowers, striped white.

Blue Bird. Intense blue throughout; large and full.

Blue Danube. Pure rich blue, yellow center.

Commodore Perry. Very dark violet-red. Double; medium size.

Eclair. Very large, double, pure white flowers.

Gold Bound. Large, double white flowers, yellow center.

Harlequin. Whitish lavender; large.

Helen von Sieboldt. Deep pink; white lines.

Hyde Park. Reddish purple, blotched with white.

Koki-no-iyo. Light violet with white veins.

Mahogany. Dark red, shaded maroon; very distinct.

Navy-Blue. Rich dark blue, yellow at base.

Ondine. Pure white, shaded with light blue towards the center. Flowers large and fine.

Oscar. Dark red changing to a very light color.

Painted Lady. White, richly suffused and striped with bright pink; very showy.

Paragon. Double, rich velvety purple.

Prof. Georgeson. Pure rich purple plum, of mammoth size.

Purple Emperor. Very dark purple, yellow center; large flower and strong grower.

Pyramid. 6 petals. Lilac-blue veined with white in center of petals.

Turban No. 42. Single; dark purple, veined white, yellow at base of petals.

Turban No. 46. Double; beautiful light blue and white; one of the best.

Venus. Pure white. A strong grower and free bloomer.

William Tell. White, veined with indigo.

Mixed Colors. These are made up of some of the best sorts, and where mass planting is required will give the greatest satisfaction.



Iris Kaempferi—Japanese Iris

IRIS—Continued

Miscellaneous Irises

Iris cristata. Large blue flowers, fringed and spotted with yellow. Early. 8 in. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

English (Mixed). 1 to 2 ft. Late June and July. A beautiful, bulbous plant, flowering at end of Iris season. Flowers resemble Japanese Iris. Type is purplish violet, but there are white, lavender, reddish purple and striped varieties.

var. Mont Blanc. A pretty white form of above.

I. pseudacorus. A semi-aquatic plant; flowers yellow, shaded orange. Late.

I. Sibirica. Long narrow leaves, pale blue flowers. June.

var. alba. A fine, pure white form.

var. orientalis. 3 to 4 ft. May to June. Deep-blue flowers. Yale colors.

var. orientalis, Snow Queen. Flowers pure white. A strong, free-growing variety.

Lathyrus. Everlasting Pea

Lathyrus latifolius (Red Everlasting Pea). 4 to 8 ft. July to September. Flowers large, bright red, on long stems and produced in abundance. Excellent for covering rocks, stumps, banks, etc.

var. alba. 4 to 8 ft. July to September. Gray-green compound foliage. Location as for Latifolius.

var. Pink Beauty. Clusters of large pink flowers. Fine.

Lavandula. Lavender

Lavandula vera. 2 ft. July to September. Fragrant bluish flowers; foliage gray, with fragrance of lavender.

Lepachys

Lepachys pinnata. 3 to 5 ft. June to September. A graceful and showy plant of easy growth; flowers single, yellow, with cone-shaped purple center.

Liatris. Blazing Star

Liatris odorottissima. 2 to 3 ft. August and September. Dark lavender flowers on large spikes.

L. pyrenostachys. 3 to 5 ft. August to September. A most striking, hardy and desirable plant, with great rocket-like spikes of pale purple flowers. Continues a long time in bloom.

L. scariosa. 1 to 5 ft. August, September. Dark lavender, tubular flowers in large spikes. Effective in masses.

L. spicata. 2 to 5 ft. July to September. Spikes densely crowded with rosy purple flowers.

LILIUIM. The Lily

Lilium auratum. 3 ft. July and August. Large, pure white flowers with crimson spots and a gold band through each petal. Especially effective scattered in Rhododendron bed or massed in border. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

L. candidum. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. Well-known, snow-white, fragrant garden Lily. 25 cts.

L. elegans (Thunbergianum). 2 ft. June. Deep scarlet.

L. elegans umbellatum. 2 ft. June. Deep orange scarlet flowers; very large heads. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

L. giganteum. 4 to 10 ft. July and August. Most majestic of all the Lilies. White, fragrant, funnel-shaped flowers. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.



Lilium auratum

LILIUM—Continued

Lilium longiflorum. 1 to 3 ft. July and August. One of the best. Snow-white, trumpet-shaped flowers. Valuable for forcing. 25 cts.

L. speciosum album (Japan). 3 ft. August and September. Large pure white, fragrant flowers. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

var. rubrum. August and September. White, shaded and spotted with crimson. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

L. superbum. 3 to 4 ft. July. Flowers bright reddish orange, conspicuously spotted. Especially effective scattered in margin of Rhododendron beds.

L. tenuifolium (Siberian Coral Lily). 1 to 2 ft. June and July. Flowers rich scarlet. Stems slender. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

L. tigrinum (Tiger Lily). 2 to 5 ft. August. Flowers in a wide raceme, nodding, bright red, thickly spotted with large purplish spots. A thoroughly old-fashioned and remarkably useful plant.

var. flore plena. Double flowered and more thickly spotted than type. 20 cts.; \$1.80 per 10.

Linum. Flax

Linum flavum. 1 ft. June and July. Numerous yellow flowers. Plant forms a neat bush. Border or rock garden.

L. perenne (Perennial Flax). May to August. A desirable plant either for border or rockery, growing 18 inches high. Large clear blue flowers.

Lobelia. Cardinal Flower

Lobelia cardinalis. 3 ft. July and August. Ornamental variety, with long spikes of scarlet flowers; green foliage. Protect in winter.

L. syphilitica. 2½ ft. September. Close spikes of showy deep blue flowers. For damp soils.

var. alba. A handsome white variety. Rare. For damp grounds or bogs.

Lupinus. Lupin

- Lupinus polyphyllus.** 2 to 5 ft. June and July. A common garden species of merit. Deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in long spikes.
var. albus. 4 ft. June and July. A fine, bold showy perennial with white flowers.
L. var. roseum. A very pretty variety with rosy-pink flowers. A free bloomer.

Lychnis. Lamp Flower

- Lychnis Chalcedonica** (Maltese Cross). 3 ft. June to August. An old and valued plant with terminal heads of crimson flowers.
var. alba. A form of the preceding with white flowers.
var. flore pleno. Very showy and choice. Double crimson flowers.
L. Flos-euculi, var. alba fl. pl. 18 in. All summer. Flowers double, pure white, in clusters.
L. diurna fl. pl. 2 ft. Flowers double, crimson. Blooms at intervals all summer. Good for borders.
L. Haageana. 1 ft. June to August. A very showy perennial, producing orange-red, scarlet or crimson flowers nearly 2 inches across. Very striking.
L. plenissima semperflorens. 1 ft. Of dwarf habit; blooms from spring until fall. Loose and long-stemmed clusters of rose-colored flowers, resembling a feather ball.
L. vespertina fl. pl. 1 to 2 ft. The double white champion. Large flowers from July to September. Opening in the evening.
L. viscaria splendens. 6 to 20 in. June. A splendid variety, with bright rose-pink flowers. Rock garden.
var. plena. A distinct and fine variety, with large double, rose-colored flowers closely arranged on slender stems. Fine for cutting.

Lysimachia. Loosestrife

- Lysimachia clethroides.** 2 ft. July. Long, dense spikes of starry white flowers; oval foliage, with brilliant tints in autumn.
L. nummularia (Moneywort). 2 in. June and July. Creeping habit, small yellow, bell-shaped flowers. Valuable for hanging baskets, rockwork, walls, etc.

Lythrum

- Lythrum alatum.** 4 ft. September to October. Very showy, deep purple flowers in long spikes. Moist soil preferable.
L. roseum superbum. 4 to 6 ft. Late July and August. A robust perennial, with large, rose-colored flowers; useful for cutting. Moist soil.

Malva. Mallow

- Malva alcea.** 4 ft. Numerous bright pink flowers; blooms all summer. Requires space.
M. moschata. 2 ft. July to September. Fragrant flowers in clusters, of a rosy tint.
var. alba. Exceptionally attractive; white fragrant flowers.

Melissa

- Melissa officinalis.** 1 to 2 ft. June to August. Grown for its fragrance. Flowers in clusters.
var. variegata (Variegated Balm). 2 ft. July and August. A useful edging or border plant, variegated with yellow, green and white.

Mentha. Mint

- Mentha piperita.** (Peppermint). A well-known useful herb with fragrant foliage. Thrives well in any soil.
M. spicata (Spearmint). Purplish flowers in slender spikes. Foliage with attractive taste and fragrance.

Monarda. Oswego Tea

- Monarda didyma** (Bee Balm). 1½ to 2½ ft. June to September. Showy heads of brilliant scarlet flowers in rich profusion throughout the summer; very effective.
M. fistulosa (Wild Bergamot). 2 to 4 ft. July. A pretty plant, producing purple flowers all summer.
var. alba. 2 to 2½ ft. July. Rather coarse open flowers and inconspicuous foliage. Striking in masses along banks or in wild places.

Myosotis. Forget-Me-Not

- Myosotis palustris semperflorens.** Dwarf form, 8 inches high. An ever-blooming variety; very useful; blue flower with yellow eye. Good for damp, shady spots of rock garden.

Oenothera. Evening Primrose

- Oenothera fruticosa major.** 2 ft. June to September. A strong-growing plant, forming a dense bush-like specimen; flowers deep yellow, in profusion.
E. Missouriensis. 10 in. June, July. A low species with prostrate ascending branches. A profuse bloomer. Solitary flowers, often 5 in. across. Good for rock garden or open border.
E. speciosa. 18 ins. August and September. A fine, hardy plant, useful for borders; flowers large pure white. Attractive in rock garden or border.
E. Youngi. 2 ft. June to August. A strong, stocky, large-leaved plant with firm, shiny foliage; numerous bright lemon-yellow flowers.

Nierembergia. Cup-Flower

- Nierembergia rivularis.** A beautiful dwarf Alpine plant with large, creamy-white cup-shaped flowers. Fine for rock garden.

Opuntia

- Opuntia Missouriensis.** 1 ft. July and August. Showy, large, pale yellow flowers; very long spines. A low spreading Cactus. Good for rock garden, hedges, etc. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
O. vulgaris. 1 ft. June to September. Rich yellow flowers; very small spines. Rock garden.

Origanum. Wild Marjoram

- Origanum vulgare.** 2 ft. June and July. Branching plant. Purplish pink flowers in clusters. Foliage fragrant, used in medicine and for seasoning.
O. Marjorana (Sweet Marjoram). June to July. Grayish-green foliage and small whitish flowers in terminal clusters. Valuable for seasoning.

Pachysandra

- Pachysandra terminalis.** 6 to 12 in. May and June. Low-growing, evergreen plant. White flowers in short spikes. Its bright green and glossy foliage makes it good for carpeting. Grows well under trees.



Paeonia festiva maxima

PAEONIAS

This family of plants on account of its stately beauty of bloom in such infinite variety of colors is made indispensable for every garden. They are hardy and easily grown in any good garden soil, requiring only to be heavily manured every fall. We can furnish the following best selected varieties:

Double Herbaceous Varieties

Price: Named 35c. each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100. Mixed 20c. each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100, except otherwise noted.

- Alba perfecta.** Pure white; extra fine.
- Amabilis grandiflora.** White; fringed petals; sweet.
- Arthemise.** Rose of several tints.
- Baron de Rothschild.** Salmon center, with outside petals rose.
- Beaute Francaise.** Clear red.
- Bucchi.** White, yellow center.
- Carnea elegans.** Salmon-rose.
- Caroline Mather.** Crimson, very large and dark.
- Charles Binder.** Violet-red.
- Clarisse.** Violet-rose.
- Couronne des Roses.** Dark rose, pink center.
- Cytheree.** Whitish.
- Delachii.** Delicate pink, fine.
- Dorchester.** (Richardson's Seedling). Beautiful soft pine or cream, tinted pink; fine form; rather dwarf.
- Duchesse Mathilde.** Pale red or blush.
- Duchesse de Nemours.** Sulphur with white; extra.
- Duke of Wellington.** White, with creamy center.
- Faust.** Soft rose.
- Festiva maxima.** Pure white, large, with a few center petals tinged with carmine; best. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per 10.
- Festiva alba.** Yellowish white.
- Formosa alba.** White.
- Formosa rosea.** Rose-color.
- Francis Ortegal.** Purple-crimson, very dark; large.

PAEONIAS—Continued

- Fulgida.** Very dark crimson; profuse flowering.
 - General Bertrand.** Rose-violet, salmon-buff center.
 - Globosa.** Rosy lilac, shaded to deep rose.
 - Grandiflora carne a plena.** Outside petals blush, center yellowish; very large; sweet.
 - Grandiflora superba.** Red, with rosy white.
 - Humei.** Rose; very large; late.
 - Humei carne a.** Fiesh-color.
 - La France.** Outside petals pink, yellowish center; fine.
 - La Martine.** Bright red; full; good.
 - Louis Van Houtte.** Velvety purple, very dark, exceptionally large.
 - Madame Breon.** Rose, with whitish yellow.
 - Madame Choumy.** Purplish rose.
 - Madame Lebon.** Rich cerise-rose, sweet-scented.
 - Marie Lemoine.** Pure white, with creamy center.
 - Modista Guerin.** Dark rose; large; fragrant.
 - Ne Plus Ultra.** Delicate shell-pink, does not bleach; fragrant.
 - Nobilissima.** Rose, finely formed flower.
 - Officinalis alba.** White.
 - Officinalis rubra.** Clear red; very early; fine.
 - Perfection.** Outside petals rose-lilac, inside salmon; sweet.
 - Princess Matilda.** Red, shading to violet; rose-shaped petals.
 - Puleherrima.** Dark pink; very late.
 - Purpurea superba.** Large, purplish crimson.
 - Queen Perfection.** Cream-white.
 - Queen Victoria.** Blush, with compact flesh center.
 - Reine des Francais.** Creamy white tinged rose.
 - Rosea elegans.** Lively rose.
 - Rosea grandiflora.** Rosy crimson.
 - Souvenir de l'Exposition.** Deep rose; large and fine.
 - Tenuifolia flore pleno** (Fringed-leaved Paeonia). Shining crimson. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per 10.
 - Triomphe de Grand.** Rosy white, with yellow.
 - Triomphe du Nord.** Violet-rose, lilac shade.
 - Victoria Modeste.** Inside petals small, double and rosy white, surrounded by a row of large, single rose petals; distinct.
- Single Varieties.**
- Price 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per 10.**
- Josephine.** Rose.
 - Larissa.** Pink.
 - Mardonius.** Crimson.
 - Medon.** White.
 - Tenuifolia fl. pl.** 1 to 1½ ft. May and June. Fine feathery foliage. Double flowers of rich deep red color.
- Papaver. Poppy**
- Papaver nudicaule** (Iceland Poppy). 1 ft. Graceful, showy yellow flowers all summer. Mass in border or rock garden.
- var. alba** (The White Iceland Poppy). Excellent for cutting or for decoration. Rock garden.
- var. miniatum.** Brilliant orange-scarlet. This variety is the most showy of the Iceland Poppies.

ORIENTAL POPPIES

Papaver Orientale

The flowers of this species are quite gorgeous and no border should be without them, as they can be grown successfully in any soil.

Orientale. The common variety of Oriental Poppy. The flowers are a bright scarlet with a black blotch at the base of each petal, and when in bloom in the spring they make a very brilliant display.

ORIENTAL HYBRIDS

The following named varieties are among the best of Oriental Poppies and give a wide range of colors.

Price for all varieties: 20 cts. each.; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Blush Queen. Flowers pale blush-pink, the base blotched with deep purple.

Duke of Teck. Large, brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers.

Goliath. One of the most effective; strong, erect stems, 3½ feet, with enormous scarlet flowers in great abundance.

Hesperis. Salmon color.

Loreley. Beautiful dark-red.

Mahony. Very dark carmine-purple. One of the best in cultivation.

Mrs. Marsh. The largest orange-scarlet with white spotted petals.

Oriental King. Novelty of great merit, strong stems of upright habit, large crimson-scarlet flowers.

Prosperina. Lilac with dark spots.

Princess Ena. Beautiful rich color.

Queen Alexandra. New. Beautiful clear rose. A free bloomer.

Rembrandt. New. Very large; a distinct shade of orange salmon.

Royal Scarlet. Rich glowing scarlet. Strong grower.

Salmon Queen. Soft salmon scarlet; very handsome.

Semi-plenum. Glowing rich crimson, having two or more rows of petals.

Silver Queen. Silvery white, tinted pink.

Pardanthus. Blackberry Lily

Pardanthus Chinensis. 2 to 3 ft. July, August. Orange, beautifully spotted Iris-like flowers and growth.

Pentstemon. Beard Tongue

Pentstemon acuminatus. 1 to 2 ft. June and July. Lilac-violet flowers about 1 inch long.

P. barbatus Torreyi. 4 ft. July. The most common variety; long, loose panicles of bright coral-red flowers.

P. diffusus. 1 to 2 ft. June and July. Showy spikes of purple flowers.

P. digitalis. 3 ft. June and July. Large spikes of long, pure white flowers, with purple-spotted throats.

P. ovatus. 2 to 4 ft. May and June. Flowers blue, changing to purple.

P. tubiflorus. 2 to 3 ft. June, July. Flowers white, or nearly so, sometimes tinged with purple.

Phalaris. Ribbon Grass

Phalaris spectabilis arundinacea. A very striking native grass, with leaves about one-half inch wide, and long, loose, erect panicles tinged with purple.

var. foliis variegatis. A spreading grass, with bright variegation of green and gold; valuable for bouquets and edging large beds. 25 cts.



Perennial Phlox

PERENNIAL PHLOX

The Phlox, like the Paeonia, is becoming very popular. The plants are so hardy and so easily grown, no one can afford to be without a good collection. No perennial is more worthy of culture or is more satisfactory when grown, either as individual plants or grouped in masses. They begin blooming in midsummer and continue until frost. In making selections one should keep in mind that when descriptions are similar, the varieties have distinct characteristics, and usually bloom at different periods. Our collection has been made up with great care, and includes the finest sorts to be found in this country or Europe.

Phlox paniculata; syn. decussata. These are the well-known garden forms. They grow about 2 to 4 ft. high, and bloom from early June until October.

Price: 20 cts. each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100; except otherwise noted, for strong field-grown plants.

Annie Cook. Flesh pink.

Astier Rehu. Light purplish crimson mottled; large flower.

Atlas. Salmon pink. 3 ft.

August Rivoire. Bright salmon-red; large.

Boule de Feu. Cherry-red, brilliant.

Bridesmaid. White with large rose center; good habit.

Coquelicot. Orange-scarlet, crimson center.

Cross of Honor. Striped lilac and white.

Czarina. Pure white, early.

Dora Umella. White, with lilac-pink center; very large.

Eclaireur. Carmine, salmon center; large.

Embrasement. Bright orange-scarlet.

Epopee. Reddish violet, bright center; large.

Etta's Choice. Late; very tall, free-flowering pure white.

Eugene Danzanvilliers. Soft lilac-blue, with large white center.

F. G. Von Lassburg. Fine pure white.

Ferdinand-Cortez. Purple-red.

General Chanzy. Scarlet-pink, tinted salmon.

Hector. Fine pink; large flower.

PHLOX—Continued

- Independence.** Pure white; late.
Japonaise. Delicate rose, white center; 2 feet.
James Bennett. Salmon-pink, dark center.
Jeanne d'Arc. Late flowering, pure white; tall.
Joseph Barr. Carmine-red.
Jules Jony. Lilac-rose with white center.
Le Feu du Monde. Bright salmon-red; a tall, late variety.
Le Pole du Nord. Pure white, crimson center.
Le Mahdi. Metallic violet-blue. Fine form.
Leonardo da Vinci. White, maroon center. A noble spike.
L'Esperance. Light lavender-pink, large white center, large and fine.
L'Evenement. Delicate pink, tinted salmon; showy. Dwarf.
Le Soleil. Brilliant china-rose, rose center; medium height; early free-flowering variety. A great favorite.
Lumineaux. China-rose, tinted carmine, rosy blush center.
Mars-le-tour. Clear pink, half of each petal white, large and fine.
Mme. Meuret. Flame color, carmine center.
Mme. P. Langier. Bright Geranium-red, vermillion center.
Mme. Verschaffelt. Rich dark crimson, large truss.
Matador. Bright orange-red; large.
Michael Buckner. Dark purple.
Ornament. Bright pink; very large, medium height.
Peach Blow. Delicate pink, deep rose center.
Pluto. Deep Fuchsia-red.
Pink Beauty. Light pink.
Prof. Schliemann. Bright red, crimson eye. Late flowering.
Richard Wallace. Pure white, violet-rose center.
R. B. Struthers. Bright pinkish salmon, crimson eye.
Saison Lierval. White, light pink center.
Tapis de Blanc. (New). Pure white, large flower, very dwarf. 30 cts. each; \$2.50 per 10.
Phlox amoena. 4 to 6 in. April and May. One of the best early-flowering species. Flowers pinkish purple. Rock garden.
P. Caroliniana, or ovata. 1 to 2½ ft. June and July. Large purplish red flowers.
P. divaricata. 10 to 18 in. May. Fragrant lilac flowers. Good for rock garden.
P. Stellaris (Creeping). 5 to 6 in. April and May. Handsome pale blue flowers. A tufted or creeping Phlox. Rock garden.
P. subulata (Moss Pink). Forms a carpet of moss-like foliage, covered with pink flowers in
var. alba. A form of *P. subulata*, with white flowers.
var. The Bride. White, with red center.
P. suffruticosa—
Indian Chief. Clear purple-red.
Miss Lingard. Almost pure white, slightest pink eye. Large spikes; fine quality.
Nettie Stuart. White, center slightly shaded pink.
Purple Queen. Splendid dark purple.
Rosy Gem. Rose color.
White Swan. Pure white.

Physalis

- Physalis Francheti.** 2 to 3 ft. Large, heart-shaped leaves, whitish flowers, and during the autumn, large, bright, coral-red fruit, enclosed in a balloon-shaped bag; grand for decoration.

Physostegia. False Dragon's Head

- Physostegia Virginiana.** 3 ft. Early July to August. Erect spikes of pretty pink flowers.
var. alba. A beautiful white-flowered form.
var. rubra. Beautiful soft pink flowers, in spikes.
var. speciosa. 2 ft. June. A tall form, with bright pink, showy flowers.

Pinks, Hardy Garden. See Dianthus

Platycodon

- Platycodon grandiflora.** 18 in. June to October. Large, showy, deep blue flowers. Good for rock garden and border.
var. alba. White-flowered form of the above.
var. flore pleno. Double blue flowers. 40 cts.: \$3.50 per 10.
var. Mariesii. July until late September. A beautiful dwarf species, with broad, thick foliage and large, deep violet-blue flowers.

Plumbago. Leadwort

- Plumbago larpentæ.** 9 in. A splendid plant, with dark foliage and numerous deep blue flowers. Useful for rock garden or edging.

Polemonium

- Polemonium caeruleum** (Jacob's Ladder). 2 ft. May and June. Foliage fern-like; terminal spikes of blue flowers.
var. album. Handsome pure white-flowered form of the above.
P. reptens. 6 to 8 in. April to June. Dwarf bushy plant of graceful growth. Showy blue flowers. Rock garden or border.

Polygonatum

- Polygonatum giganteum** (Solomon's Seal). 2 to 8 ft. Panicle racemes of drooping flowers on very long stems.
P. multiflorum. 2 to 3 ft. May to June. Arching rays of greenish white flowers; valuable for cutting.

Polygonum. Knotweed

- Polygonum Baldschuanicum.** A perfectly hardy climbing plant fairly smothered with feathery snow-white flowers, delicately suffused with pink, borne in long racemes. 75 cts. each.
P. Sachalinense. 8 ft. Greenish white. Effective in rough grounds or near water.
P. Sieboldi. 5 feet. August and September. A strong-growing plant, producing clouds of creamy white flowers; very effective for massing.

Potentilla. Cinquefoil

- Potentilla, C. R. Cutter.** Flowers dark red, splashed and edged with yellow; double.
P. formosum. 18 in. July. A fine species, with bright cherry-red flowers.
P. Gold Kugel. Double, rich yellow flowers.
P. grandiflora. 10 to 20 in. June and July. A plant with an abundance of bright yellow flowers in summer; very desirable for rock garden or border.
P. nigra plena. Double crimson flowers. A strong grower.
P. purpurea plena. Double dark red. One of the best. Good for cutting.
P. Victor Lemoine. Very large and double; rich crimson, suffused and edged with yellow.
P. Vlorus purpurea. Double mahogany; extra large flowers.

Primula. Primrose

Primula officinalis hybrida (Cowslip). Range in color from crimson to deep yellow and pure white.

P. veris superba. A fine variety with large yellow flowers.

P. vulgaris (English Primrose). 6 to 9 in. One of the earliest spring flowers; pale yellow, very fragrant.

PYRETHRUM. Feverfew

One of the most useful hardy flowers grown, thriving in almost any soil or situation, being true perennials, and when they are established they thrive well for many years without transplanting. While we have a stock of the hybrid single varieties we consider the double hybrids of superior merit. The following is a list of the choicest varieties:

Pyrethrum roseum (Single Varieties).

Coccinea. Rich, reddish purple.

Elsie Gertrude. Pale flesh; very large.

Hebe. Pure white.

James Kelway. Vivid scarlet; very large and free.

Jubilee. Crimson-scarlet.

Nimrod. Large and free; silvery rose.

Rosy Morn. Rose-pink; very pretty.

P. roseum (Double Varieties). 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Alfred. Full rich crimson, one of the best double red.

Aminte. Fine rose.

Aphrodite. Pure white; fine.

Beauty of Laeken. Anemone-flowered, crimson, with lighter center.

Capt. Norris. Bright glowing crimson; remarkably free.

Gloire de Stalle. Carmine red.

Henry Murger. Purple.

Miss Bateman Brown. Rose.

Mont Blanc. Double white.

Ne Plus Ultra. Light flesh-colored, nearly white, extra large flowered.

Rubrum plenum. Rosy purple.

P. uliginosum. 4 to 5 ft. July to Septemebr. A choice and noble variety, bearing a profusion of large, pure white flowers with yellow centers. Foliage light green.

Ranunculus. Buttercup

Ranunculus acris fl. pl. (Bachelor's Button). 2 ft. May to September. Flowers deep glossy golden yellow and very double; leaves coarsely toothed or cut.

R. aconitifolius plenus (White Bachelor's Button). 2 ft. June. Ornamental, double white, globose flowers; grows freely; prefers moist soil.

R. repens. June and July. A very free-growing creeper, with double yellow flowers; foliage coarsely cut.

Rudbeckia. Cone Flower

Rudbeckia fulgida. 2 ft. August and September. Flowers in numerous heads; bright orange-yellow, with deep purple disk; very striking.

R. Golden Glow. 6 ft. A very popular hardy perennial, with masses of bright double golden yellow flowers from July to September.

R. Newmani. 3 ft. July to October. A hardy border plant, producing orange-yellow flowers with black centers in great profusion.

R. nitida. One of the finest autumn flowering plants, blooming from July to October. Large light yellow flowers.



Pyrethrum flora plena

RUDBECKIA—Continued

Rudbeckia purpurea. 2 to 3 ft. July to October. Large handsome crimson-purple flowers, with dark central disk.

R. sub-tomentosa. 2½ to 5 ft. August and September. Brilliant lemon-yellow flowers with dark purple centers.

Ruta. Rue

Ruta graveolens. 1½ to 2 ft. July. Panicles of small fragrant flowers and divided leaves. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

Salvia. Sage

Salvia argentea. 2 to 4 ft. June. Large silvery foliage; white flowers. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

S. azurea grandiflora. 2 to 4 ft. August and September. Shrubby habit; beautiful light blue flowers.

S. officinalis. 1 to 2 ft. June and July. Leaves whitish, somewhat downy. Flowers in whorls, varying in size and color from blue to white.

S. pratensis. 2 to 3 ft. June to August. Useful plant for borders; flowers violet-blue, in showy spikes.

Santolina

Santolina incana (Cotton Lavender). 1 to 2 ft. July and August. A hardy, half-shrubby plant, with small, evergreen, silvery gray leaves and small, globular heads of yellow flowers.

Saponaria. Soapwort

Saponaria ocymoides. 6 to 9 in. May to August. A half-trailing plant, useful for rock-work; flowers bright pink, in loose, broad cymes.

S. officinalis fl. pl. 2 ft. July and August. A pretty variety, with broad heads of double pink flowers.

Saxifraga. Rock Foil

Saxifraga cordifolia. 15 in. April and May. A strong-growing species; large, dark foliage; clusters of deep rose-colored flowers. 25 cts.

Scabiosa

Scabiosa Caucasicæ. 1½ ft. June to September. A vigorous and handsome border plant, with large heads of soft lilac-blue flowers. Useful for cutting. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

var. alba. A charming variety of the preceding with white flowers.

S. Japonica. 2 ft. July to September. A new Japanese variety; beautiful blue flowers in great abundance. Desirable. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

Sedum. Stonecrop

Sedum acre. 4 in. May, June. A little low tufted perennial, with masses of yellow flowers. Handsome foliage of light green color. Good for edging.

S. album. 4 to 6 in. July, August. A very pretty variety, with small foliage and white flowers.

S. Ewersii. 4 to 6 in. September to October. Trailing plant, with broad, glaucous leaves; and purplish pink flowers.

S. Kamtschaticum. 4 to 9 in. July, August. Bright pulpy evergreen foliage, with golden flowers in flat clusters.

S. maximum. 1 to 2 ft. September, October. Vigorous bushy plant; flowers pinkish, spotted with red.

var. atropurpureum. 1 to 2 ft. September to October. Metallic brown foliage and red flowers. Very effective for borders and carpet bedding. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

S. Sieboldi. 6 in. August to September. One of the best rock plants. Foliage broad, glaucous, margined with pink. Flowers rose-pink quite showy.

S. spectabile (Stonecrop). 18 in. Erect habit, broad green foliage. Large heads of handsome rose-colored flowers. One of the best plants for flower or foliage effect.

var. atropurpurea. Same as the above, with dark reddish flowers. A very good variety.

S. stolonifera. 6 in. July, August. Trailing plant. Most desirable of the Sedums. Flat succulent leaves. Flowers purplish pink, sometimes white.

S. Telephium. 12 to 18 in. August. Pink flowers in dense globular heads.

Sempervivum. House Leek

A large group of plants, easily grown and suitable for rockeries or for edging and carpet bedding.

Sempervivum arachnoideum. 6 in. Flowers bright red. Tops of leaves in rosette connected by silvery threads.

S. Boutignianum. Flowers of a pale rose-color.

S. Californicum. Pale red flowers.

S. fimbriatum. Bright red flowers.

S. Pittioni. Flowers are a primrose-yellow color.

S. Ruthenicum. Pale yellow flowers.

S. tectorum. Broad rosettes of green, tinged with purple in autumn.

Senecio. Groundsel

Senecio pulcher. 2 ft. July to October. Clusters of brilliant rosy-purplish flowers.

S. clivorum. 2 ft. June, August. Large heads of yellow flowers. A good foliage plant.

Sidalcea. Indian Mallow

Sidalcea candida. 3 ft. June. A fine plant, with large, pyramidal heads of pure white flowers about an inch long. Thrives best in moist loamy soil.

Silene. Catchfly

Silene maritima (Sea Catchfly). 2 to 4 in. June. A dwarf plant, with white flowers about one inch across.

S. Pennsylvanica (Wild Pink). 9 in. April, May. A native species, low-growing, producing clusters of bright pink flowers, borne on short stalks.

S. Virginica (Fire Pink). 1 to 2 ft. A low-growing plant of merit. Handsome foliage, flowers scarlet; blooms in June and July, and again in autumn.

Silphium. Compass Plant

Silphium perfoliatum. 4 to 8 ft. July to mid-September. Showy heads of yellow flowers.

Solidago. Golden Rod

Solidago Canadensis. 3 to 4 ft. July to early October. A tall species in sandy, open places; flowers golden yellow, small but very numerous, in rather flat heads.

S. rigidus. 2 to 3 ft. A bold plant with large heavy foliage and immense heads of rich yellow flowers in August and September.

S. rugosa. 2 to 3 ft. August and September. Large heads of yellow flowers and large heavy foliage.

Spiraea. Goat's Beard

Spiraea Aruncus. 4 ft. June. An ornamental perennial, producing long, feathery panicles of white flowers, forming graceful plumes; very vigorous; excellent border plant.

var. Kneiffii. From Germany. Finely cut foliage; flowers white, borne on long, graceful stems; one of the finest of the Spireas. 40 cts.

S. astilboides. 2 ft. June and July. A beautiful variety from Japan, producing dense plumes of feathery white flowers; hardy. 25 cts.

S. exinia. 18 to 24 in. A new variety with large spikes of creamy white flowers. A strong grower and free bloomer. One of the best. 25 cts.

S. Gladstone. A fine variety. The immense trusses of flowers are as white as snow and borne on erect, strong stocks, 18 in. high. 25 cts.

S. Kamtschatka. 6 ft. June. This variety bears immense clusters of white flowers; a noble plant for damp places.

S. filipendula. 2 ft. June, July. Large, showy heads of white flowers, tinged with rose; foliage fern-like.

var. flore pleno. 12 to 18 in. June and July. One of the best perennials, with double white flowers and fern-like foliage.

S. Japonica. See Astilbe Japonica.

var. multiflora. Large panicles of white flowers, with a fine compact liatris 15 in. tall.

var. compacta. 15 in. June. A compact plant with white panicles of flowers.

S. palmata. 3 ft. June to August. Graceful plumes of lovely bright crimson flowers; much prized for cutting.

var. alba. 2 to 3 ft. June, July. A pure white variety, similar to the above.

var. elegans. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. A free bloomer with silvery pink flowers.

S. ulmaria fl. pl. (Double White Meadow Sweet). 3 to 4 ft. June, July. A hardy and desirable plant. Fragrant white flowers in thick clusters.

S. venusta. 4 to 5 ft. July. Branching; feathery flowers of soft rose color.

Stachys. Woundwort

S. Betonica superba. 12 to 18 inches. July. Spikes of rosy purple flowers.

S. lanata. 1 ft. July. Foliage silvery white; flowers small, purple; useful for edging.

S. rosa grandiflora. 12 inches. June and July. Spikes of rosy pink flowers. A fine border plant.

Statice. Sea Lavender

Statice latifolia (The Great Sea Lavender). 2 ft. July to September. Foliage broad and leathery; flowers lilac-blue, in large panicles; fine for bouquets when dried.

S. Tatarica. 1 to 2 ft. August. Bright purplish red flowers in graceful panicles. Effective in rock garden or border.

Stokesia. Stokes' Aster

Stokesia cyanea. 1 to 2 ft. A charming late autumn-flowering plant, with large lavender-blue flowers, 2 in. or more in diameter.

var. alba. Like the blue variety except as to color, which is pure white.

Telekia

Telekia speciosa. A handsome, bold plant, with stout spikes of large orange flowers, 4 to 5 in. across; foliage large and massive.

Thalictrum. Meadow Rue

Thalictrum aquilegifolium. 1 to 3 ft. May to July. A graceful border plant, with heads of feathery cream-colored flowers; foliage finely out. Good for rock garden. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

T. Delavayi. 2½ to 3 ft. A highly valued plant, with lovely blue-green foliage; flowers large, handsome lilac color. A very graceful and striking variety. Good for cutting.

T. sulphurea. Similar to *T. aquilegifolium*, but flowers are a sulphur color.

T. dioicum. 2 to 4 ft. Large, white flowers and a pretty fern-like foliage.

Thermopsis

Thermopsis Caroliniana. 2 to 4 ft. June and July. A tall plant with bright yellow, pea-shaped blossoms along the upper part of the stalk. Foliage clover-like.

Thymus. Thyme

Thymus vulgaris. 6 in. June and July. An old garden plant, being grown as a sweet herb; flowers small, lilac or purplish, in terminal, interrupted spikes; foliage very fragrant.

T. lanuginosus. 3 to 4 in. June to August. Downy gray foliage. Effective for compact carpeting.

Tiarella. Miterwort

Tiarella cordifolia. 6 to 12 in. May. An elegant plant with fine foliage and small, creamy white, star-shaped flowers. Grows freely anywhere. Prefers partial shade.

Tradescantia. Spiderwort

Tradescantia Virginica. 2 ft. An old garden plant; foliage grass-like; flowers violet-blue, all summer.

var. alba. White flowers.

Trillium. Wood Lily

Trillium grandiflora. 9 in. May. Large, white, Lily-like flowers, changing to rosy pink as they fade. The handsomest species.

Tritoma. Red-hot Poker

30 cts. each; \$2.50 per 10.

Tritoma Macowanii. 2 ft. A beautiful, free-blooming variety with soft, coral-red flowers. Excellent for rock gardens or borders.

T. Pfizeri. 4 ft. August to October. Produces extra-fine spikes of orange-scarlet flowers, with long protruding anthers.

T. uvaria grandiflora. 3 to 4 ft. The old-fashioned, late-flowering sort, with rich crimson and orange flowers.

Trollius. Globe Flower

Trollius Asiaticus. 1½ to 2 ft. April-May, and Aug.-Oct. Large orange-yellow, solitary flowers, 1 to 2 in. across, on leafy stems. 25 cts.

T. Europaeus. 1 to 1½ ft. May to August. A valuable border perennial, with large, globular, lemon-colored, buttercup-like flowers on long stems. Grows in almost any soil.

T. Fortunei fl. pl. 12 to 18 in. May, June. A valuable plant with large orange flowers. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

T. Japonicus fl. pl. 15 in. May, June. Flowers double, like giant Buttercups. Handsome, deeply divided leaves. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

T. Orange Globe. 2 ft. A strong, sturdy grower, with large, globular flowers of a rich, deep, glowing orange. Free-blooming. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.



DMCo.

Tritoma Pfizeri

Tunica

Tunica saxifraga. 6 in. Blooms all summer. A dwarf, tufted, little, rock plant with pinkish flowers. Delicate foliage.

Uniola. Spike Grass

Uniola latifolia (Texas Grass). A native grass, very effective. Useful for bouquets. Forms large clumps, with graceful drooping panicles.

Valeriana. Valerian

Valeriana officinalis. Hardy garden Heliotrope. 4 ft. June. Numerous fragrant whitish, pinkish or lavender flowers in trusses. Foliage showy.

Verbascum

Verbascum nigrum. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. Of dwarf habit. Flowers in long spikes, yellow.

V. Olympicum. 6 to 10 ft. July. A stately variety, with large woolly, silvery white foliage and bright yellow flowers in branching spikes.

Vernonia. Ironwood

Vernonia Arkansana. 5 ft. Large heads of purple flowers in September.

Veronica. Speedwell

Veronica amethystina. 1 to 1½ ft. June. A slender, upright species, with short spikes of amethyst-blue flowers.

V. gentianoides. 1 to 2 ft. May. One of the earliest and most valuable border plants. A hardy species in any soil or location. Pale blue flowers with dark streaks.

V. incana. 1 ft. July and August. A white woolly plant; flowers numerous, blue. Has good appearance, both in and out of bloom. Useful in rockery or border.

V. longifolia. 2 ft. July and August. A strong, heavy, upright, densely growing species, free-flowering. Flowers numerous and of a lilac-blue.

var. subsessilis. 2 to 3 ft. July until fall. Intense lustrous blue flowers, dark green foliage. Very attractive.

Summer-flowering CANNA

Of this well-known class of bedding plants, we offer only the choicest varieties in cultivation. They are furnished either in dry bulbs, or started plants, in April and May. \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Austria. Flowers are a pure canary-yellow, with a few traces of small reddish brown spots. Foliage bright green and grows 6 ft. or over. Late flowering.

Burbank. Large pure yellow flowers.

Director Cortz. A dwarf sort with light red flowers.

Florence Vaughan. 3½ to 4 ft. Large trusses of canary-yellow, heavily mottled with deep orange-scarlet, in great numbers; broad, heavy, bright green foliage. Free bloomer and very popular.

Gladiator. One of the most startling effects ever produced in Cannas is seen in this new variety. The big, broad petals of bright yellow are thickly spotted with the most brilliant crimson, while the smaller petals are of a rich, solid crimson, with here and there a few spots of yellow on the back.

VERONICA—Continued

Veronica rupestris. 4 in. May and June. An excellent plant for carpeting rockeries or bare spots. Dense spikes of blue flowers.

V. spicata. 18 in. June and July. Dwarf habit; long spikes of violet-blue flowers. Thrives in open soil away from shade.

var. alba. Long spikes of snowy white flowers.

Vinca**Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle**

Vinca minor. 8 in. Handsome evergreen foliage; showy bright blue flowers, borne freely in early spring and at intervals throughout the summer and autumn. It is perfectly hardy and is much used as a ground cover under trees or in shady nooks, where few plants will thrive. A very useful, though modest plant.

var. alba. A white flowering form of the above. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Vincetoxicum

Vincetoxicum Japonicum. 2 ft. July. From Japan. Fragrant pure white waxy flowers all summer.

Viola. Violets

Viola cornuta. 8 in. April till frost. A hardy variety; large pale blue flowers. Much prized.

var. alba. Large white-flowered variety of above; constant bloomer.

var. Papilio. Very large flowers, violet in color, with dark eye.

var. Papilio alba. Similar to preceding, but with white flowers.

V. cucullata. 8 in. April and May. Dark blue flowers, freely produced on strong stems. 25 cts.

V. Double Russian. A very double-flowered form. Very fragrant and hardy. 25 cts.

V. odorata, Pink Pearl. 6 in. April, May. Very fragrant flowers; reddish purple. Heart-shaped leaves. 25 cts.

V. Wellsiana. Large single fragrant flowers, of a deep, rich purple color. Close, compact foliage.

Yucca. Adam's Needle

Yucca filamentosa. 6 ft. June, July. Very ornamental sword-like foliage, and tall spikes of fragrant, drooping, bell-shaped, cream, white flowers. 25 cts. each.

Bulbs and Roots

Italia. 5 to 6 ft. Foliage large and heavy. Flowers bright orange-scarlet, with broad yellow border.

President McKinley. Brilliant crimson, with bright scarlet shadings; large truss, compact, of good shape, standing well above the foliage, which is a deep green with marked chocolate margins. No collection, however large, will be complete which does not include this variety. To be seen is to be admired.

Queen Charlotte. Considered the finest of all the gilt-edged varieties. The enormous flower-spikes, towering grandly above the foliage, bear large flowers of perfect form, with petals of a rich scarlet-crimson, broadly banded with bright canary-yellow.

Robusta. 6 ft. Large dark red foliage.

DAHLIAS

We have about 100 choice varieties. Price: \$1.50 to \$3.50 per 10.

GLADIOLUS

There are no more attractive and valuable summer-flowering bulbs than the Gladioli. We offer the favorite classes and newer varieties, as well as the old. In recent years there have been most remarkable results accomplished in improving and increasing varieties of plants. This is as true of the Gladiolus as of any other class of plants. 50 cts. per 10; \$4.00 per 100. The following mixtures are especially desirable for general planting.

Gladioli Gandavensis Mixtures Under Separate Colors

These are choice and absolutely true to color.

White and Light Varieties. Mixed; superb. **Scarlet and Red.** Extra fine scarlet and red.

Pink. Fine pink and rose shades.

Yellow and Orange. Best yellow colors.

Striped and Variegated. Extra fine; mixed.

Scarlet, White Throat. Extra fine; mixed.

Select American Hybrids. Most of these are equal to the named varieties, and are unsurpassed in quality and beauty.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

It is quite impossible to overestimate the worth of this interesting family, which, in the hands of a few painstaking hybridists, have been brought to the highest possible state of perfection. They can be used in such a variety of ways that every one should grow them, both for greenhouse decoration and for the open garden. We offer good tubers from the finest strain of erect, large-flowered varieties with dwarf habit, comprising all colors—red, scarlet, white, yellow, pink, etc. A bed of Begonias is a most attractive feature in any garden. 50 cts. per 10; \$4.50 per 100.

MONTBRETIAS

Montbretia aurea. Tall, strong habit, fine branching spikes of rich golden yellow flowers; very fine. Strong bulbs, 75 cts. per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

HARDY FERNS 20 cts. each; \$1.50 per 10.

ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). One of the finest; grows about 12 in. high.

ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). Evergreen species, with deep green fronds.

A. Goldianum. Deep green; often 4 feet high, fronds 12 inches or more wide.



Osmunda cinnamomea



Gladiolus

Montbretia crocosmaeflora. Rich orange-yellow, tinted with red. Strong bulbs, 75 cts. per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Aspidium marginale. Deep green fronds, 1 to 2 feet in length and 3 to 5 inches wide; one of the prettiest evergreen species.

A. spinulosum. Evergreen species; finely dissected fronds, 4 inches wide.

Asplenium angustifolium. Light green fronds, simply divided; very beautiful.

A. ebeneum. Desirable for rockwork.

A. Filix-femina (Lady Fern). Finely cut foliage.

Camptosorus rhizophyllus (Walking Leaf). Evergreen; fronds 4 to 9 inches long; roots at tips of fronds; curious and interesting.

Cryptogramma crispa acrostichoides. Evergreen; does well in the rock garden.

Dicksonia punctilobula. Slender, pale green fronds; fine for massing.

Onclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). Strong grower; likes a wet soil.

O. Struthiopteris. One of the tallest of our native Ferns; very graceful.

Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). Very beautiful, and usually larger than O. Claytoniana, often being 5 feet high.

O. regalis (Flowering Fern). Pale green fronds; one of the prettiest of the larger Ferns.

Woodswia ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia). Tufted species; fine for rockery.

W. obtusa. Fronds wider than the preceding; of easy cultivation.

Woodwardia angustifolia (Chain Fern). A fine bog plant, but will also adapt itself to the rockery.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

The following list includes only such varieties as have been proved best adapted to the climate and soils of New England. Apples thrive in all soils, and require less attention for cultivation than any other fruit crop. TRIMMING must be carefully attended to, to allow free circulation of air and light in order to produce the best quality of fruit. SPRAYING in the flowering period gives greater certainty of satisfactory crops. DISTANCE—Plant 25 to 30 feet apart.

Prices—Standard Trees, 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts.; 10, \$4.00; 100, \$35.00. Dwarf trees, 3 to 4 ft., on Paradise stock, 75 cts.; doz., \$6.00.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) can be furnished on dwarf stock.

SUMMER VARIETIES

***Early Harvest** (Yellow Harvest). Large, pale yellow; mild acid, with tender flesh of fine flavor.

Golden Sweet. Large, round, pale yellow, fair, sweet and fine. Tree a robust and spreading grower.

***Red Astrachan**. Large deep crimson, with heavy bloom; juicy and sprightly acid.

***Sweet Bough**. Large, pale yellow; rich, sweet and juicy; very productive.

William's Favorite. Large, deep red; mild acid; flesh yellowish white.

***Yellow Transparent**. A very early Apple. Medium, waxy yellow; mild acid, juicy and pleasant.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Autumn Strawberry. Medium size, oval; flesh white, striped and splashed red; tender, juicy and pleasant.

Alexander. Large, greenish yellow, faintly streaked with red on the shady side, bright red in the sun; flesh tender and juicy, with a pleasant flavor.

***Duchess of Oldenburg**. A beautiful Russian Apple; skin yellow, streaked with red, with a faint blue bloom. Flesh juicy and good. Vigorous grower.

Fall Pippin. Large, yellow, mild acid, tender and delicious. One of the most valuable varieties for table or market.

***Gravenstein**. "The Queen of Apples." Very large, yellow, streaked red; mild acid, and the best quality.

Maiden's Blush. Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair, pale yellow with a beautiful red cheek; tender, subacid. Tree vigorous and productive.

Pound Sweet (Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet). Very large, round, greenish; sweet, rich and tender; excellent for baking. Tree vigorous and productive.

Porter. Large, light yellow, often splashed with red; tender, mild acid, best quality.

WINTER VARIETIES

***Baldwin**. Medium to large; bright red, shaded yellow; crisp, juicy, subacid. The business Apple for New England.

Bellefleur, Yellow. Large, yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, subacid. In use all winter.

APPLES—WINTER VARIETIES—Continued

- Ben Davis** (New York Pippin). Large, round, splashed with bright red on yellowish ground; tender, juicy, mild sub-acid and pleasant flavor.
- ***Bismarck.** Fruit golden yellow splashed with red; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid. Will keep into March.
- ***Caville Blanc** (Dwarf trees only). New, hardy, prolific; fruit large pale yellow; late keeper. 2 yrs., on Paradise stock, \$1.50 each, \$10.00 per 10.
- Fallawater** (Talpehocken). Large, globular, yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant, peculiar subacid flavor.
- Fameuse, or Snow.** Medium, deep crimson; tender, melting, subacid.
- Gano.** Similar, but superior to Ben Davis. More brilliant coloring, runs more even in size and keeps fully as late. Tree bears while young; color bright red without stripes or blotches, and large and even in size.
- Gideon.** Tree hardy, vigorous and an early, prolific bearer; fruit medium to large; color golden yellow with a handsome blush on the sunny side; flesh fine, juicy, subacid.
- Golden Russet.** Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on sunny side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy. Tree bears well.
- Grimes' Golden.** Medium to large, cylindrical; flesh yellow and firm, very fine grained, with a rich, refreshing flavor. Tree bears early. Vigorous.
- Hendrick, Sweet** (Sweet Winesap). Fruit medium, round, oblate; color red, splashed with deep crimson; flesh tender, juicy, very sweet and rich.
- ***Hubbardston Nonsuch.** Large, round, beautiful, yellow and red; tender, juicy, aromatic, rich and delicious.
- ***Jonathan.** Medium size; pale yellow, striped with red; flesh white, tender and juicy. Of the Spitzenburg class.
- King of Tompkins County.** Very large, round, oblate, yellow-striped and clouded; abundant annual bearer.
- McIntosh Red.** Much larger than the Fameuse, which it strongly resembles, but very superior to it when the trees are highly cultivated. It will not stand neglect. Skin whitish yellow, nearly covered with dark, rich crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid.
- Milding.** Fruit large; skin smooth, whitish yellow, splashed with red over nearly the whole surface; flesh brittle, juicy, subacid; tree a strong, vigorous grower.
- ***Northern Spy.** Large, round, striped with red, with a pale bloom; remarkably tender, juicy, high-flavored and delicious; one of the best long-keeping Apples.
- Pewaukee.** Fruit medium to large, round; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red, and overspread with white dots; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid. Very hardy.
- ***Rhode Island Greening.** Large, round, green or greenish yellow; tender, rich, high-flavored and excellent; one of the most popular Apples.
- Roxbury Russet.** Medium to large, yellow-russet; crisp, good subacid flavor; tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping.
- Spitzenburg** (Esopus). Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy, spicy and delicious; a good bearer and a popular fruit.
- ***Stark** (Pride of Maine). Skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red and thinly covered with light brown dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy; mild.
- ***Stayman's Winesap.** One of the finest Apples grown for appearance, flavor and juiciness. A favorite for cider. Medium size, conical; mostly covered with red on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp and high-flavored. November to April, but keeps well to May.
- Talman Sweet.** Medium size; nearly round; whitish yellow; firm, rich, very sweet; excellent for baking.
- Wagener.** Medium; flattened; light yellow, nearly covered with bright red; handsome, firm, crisp, juicy, subacid; excellent flavor.
- Wolf River.** Very large; beautiful red in the sun, on a yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer.
- ***Wealthy.** Medium round, smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, subacid; very good.
- Winesap.** Large, round, deep red; medium quality; keeps well.
- York Imperial.** Fruit medium size; white, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant; mild subacid.

CRAB APPLES

The Crab Apple has many points of excellence. It makes a fine ornamental tree, perfectly hardy, and will grow in any kind of soil. They bear very early and every year. The fruit is unequalled for jelly and for vinegar, and is useful when dried, canned or preserved.

Standard trees, 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 10.

Golden Beauty. Large size; yellow. Very hardy and vigorous grower.

Hyslop. Large size; dark crimson, with bloom; very showy and most beautiful of all the class. Hardy.

Martha. A new Crab raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. A great bearer of beautiful fruit; glossy yellow, shaded with light red; fruit mild and tart.

Transcendent. Of the largest size of this class of Apples; red, showy, excellent and very handsome; one of the most desirable.

PEARS

The SOIL best adapted for Pear culture should be of rich and heavy quality, though good results are often obtained on soils of ordinary nature. The fruit of summer and autumn varieties should be picked as soon as it has attained full size, when, if ripened in dark, dry closets, it is not subject to rotting at the core, and develops its best flavor. Pick winter sorts as soon as the weather indicates the liability of hard frost. SPRAYING is desirable at the blooming season, but leaf-blight can be treated only by cutting away the diseased limbs entirely. THINNING increases size and quality of the remaining crop. DISTANCE for Standard trees, 15 to 20 feet; Dwarf trees, 6 to 10 feet.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) can be furnished on dwarf stock.

Prices—Standards, 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts.; 10, \$6.00. Standards Beurre Bosc, \$1.00; 10, \$9.00. Dwarfs, 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 10, \$4.00.

SUMMER VARIETIES

***Bartlett.** Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh rich and juicy. One of the most popular trees. Very productive.

***Clapp's Favorite.** Large, long; light yellow, with red cheek. Very juicy, buttery and rich. Tree hardy and productive.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold-color, very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly perfumed flavor; excellent.

PEARS—Continued

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Beurre Bosc. Large, long; cinnamon-russet; handsome; half-melting, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree moderately vigorous and a good and regular bearer.

***Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Very large; greenish yellow, russet spots; juicy, rich, sweet and fine. Tree vigorous and bears well.

Flemish Beauty. Large; pale yellow, brownish cheek; melting and delicious. Tree bears young and abundantly.

Howell. Large, light yellow, with a fine red cheek; rich, sweet, aromatic flavor; tree an upright, free grower.

***Louise Bonne de Jersey.** Large, smooth, greenish yellow, with a red cheek; melting and rich; tree upright, productive.

Sheldon. Large, round, russet, with a red cheek; melting, rich, juicy, sugary, perfumed and delicious; tree handsome, hardy, vigorous and productive.

***Seckel.** Medium to small; yellowish brown, with a red cheek; melting, sweet, spicy, very rich and delicious; a slow but stout, erect grower.

Vermont Beauty. A beautiful new seedling Pear; fruit of medium size, round; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly and very good.

***Worden Seckel.** Fruit medium size, borne in clusters, juicy, buttery, fine-grained. Ripens in October.

WINTER VARIETIES

***Beurre d'Anjou.** Large, obovate, greenish russet, sometimes shaded with crimson; melting, juicy, vinous, perfumed, rich and delicious; tree vigorous and productive.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor.

Dana's Hovey. Small, but of very fine quality, and keeps well; a moderate grower; the tree has much the habit of the Seckel.

Lawrence. Medium size; fine golden yellow; melting, sugary and aromatic; an American Pear of great excellence.

Vicar. Large, long, not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness.

Winter Nelis. A most desirable winter Pear; should be planted extensively; good size; fine quality; profitable.

CHERRIES

Cherries are adapted to a wide range of soils, doing best on heavy loam, and giving best returns with high culture. The class of sweet varieties comprises more upright and rapid-growing varieties, producing large fruit, usually of sweet quality. The sour varieties though with smaller foliage, less vigorous growth and more acid fruit, are harder, healthier, and bear quite young. DISTANCE—Plant sweet varieties 20 feet apart, sour varieties 15 feet apart.

Prices—Sweet Cherries, 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.; 10, \$6.00. Sour Cherries, 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; 10, \$6.00.

SWEET VARIETIES

Black Eagle. Large, black; tender, rich and highly flavored. Tree a rapid, stout grower, forming a dense head; moderate bearer.

Black Tartarian. Very large, bright purple, glossy black; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid, vigorous, upright grower.



Cherry, Governor Wood

CHERRIES—Continued

Governor Wood. Large, light yellow and red; nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Very large, pale yellow and red; very firm, juicy, sweet and good. Tree spreading and vigorous.

Rockport Bigarreau. Large, amber and light red; half tender, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous, erect, beautiful and productive.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. New, remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit of the largest size; a deep mahogany color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor.

Windsor. Fruit large, liver-colored. Flesh remarkably firm, sweet, and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; handsome.

SOUR VARIETIES

Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red; juicy, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem. One of the most valuable of sour Cherries.

Montmorency (Large Montmorency). A Cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, equally hardy and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from spring frost.

Ostheim. A very hardy Cherry, imported from Russia. Color dark red; flesh very dark, juicy, with a subacid flavor. Its hardiness and productiveness render it valuable.

PLUMS

While Plums thrive on all soils, when grown in deep, well-prepared loam the best results are obtained. BLACK-KNOT, when it appears on the trees, should be removed by cutting out the branches affected. THE CURCULIO can be overcome only by jarring the trees and destroying the fallen insects. Spraying and thinning out of fruit produce best crops. DISTANCE for Plum trees, 12 to 18 feet.

Prices—First class, 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts.; 10, \$6.00.

PLUMS OF EUROPEAN TYPE

Bradshaw. A very large, oval, dark violet-red; juicy, sweet and good; a valuable market variety.

Grand Duke. Fruit oval, with a short neck; skin almost black, but reddish when shaded and covered with bloom; flesh yellow, adhering closely to the stone; with a sweet, rich flavor when ripe.

Lombard. Medium, oval, violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; tree vigorous and very productive.

October Purple. Large, round fruit, dark reddish purple-yellow; flesh of the most superb quality; its large, even size and beautiful color, also its quality, make it very desirable for the garden or market.

Reine Claude. Round, greenish yellow, juicy, melting, sugary, rich and excellent; separates from the stone; free vigorous and remarkably productive.

Shropshire Damson. Originated in England. Dark purple; larger than the common Damson; very productive.

Yellow Egg. A very large and beautiful egg-shaped Plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and very productive and hardy.

JAPANESE PLUMS

Abundance. Beautiful lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed; abundant and annual bearer.

Burbank. Large and beautiful, clear cherry-red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree a vigorous grower, with large, broad leaves.



Peach, Stevens' Rarericipe—See page 68

JAPANESE PLUMS—Continued

Red June. An early-ripening Japanese Plum; medium to large; roundish, conical, purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow; quality good.

Satsuma (Blood). Large, globular, with sharp point; color purple and red, with bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood-color; fine quality; pit very small.

Wickson. A sturdy, upright grower; fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon-red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious.

Yellow Japan (Chabot). Lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to point like Wild Goose; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed.

PEACHES

Peaches are fast becoming a crop of importance to the Massachusetts, New Hampshire and the more southern New England fruit-growers, now that the requirements of careful cultivation and care are understood as the only necessity to overcome Peach yellows and the other diseases which in the past have proved so detrimental to paying crops. The PEACH-BORER is easily killed by running a wire into its burrow, and lime applied at the base of the trunk prevents largely the increase of this trouble. PRUNING must be carefully attended to, and when the trees are first planted all side branches should be cut back nearly to the main trunk and the latter reduced one-third. PROPER DISTANCE is 16 to 18 feet apart.

Prices—First class, 4 to 6 ft., 30 cts.; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$18.00.

Alexander. This excellent variety ripens very early. Large; color deep maroon, handsomely shaded; flesh firm, rich and good. Most excellent shipper. Freestone.

Carman. A new hardy rot-proof Peach. Large, round, pale yellow skin and red blush on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor.

Crawford's Early. Very large, yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and very excellent. Tree hardy and vigorous.

Crawford's Late. Very large, yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy and excellent, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. One of the finest of the later sorts.

Champion. Extremely good early Peach. Skin creamy white, with red cheek. A perfect freestone, which is a rare thing among the early Peaches. Very hardy, regular bearer.

Crosby. Full medium size, round, oblate; color bright yellow, beautifully splashed and striped with crimson. The flesh is bright yellow and red at the stone, firm, moderately juicy and of good quality.

Elberta. Yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific and hardy. The fruit is uniformly large. Since the Early Crawford, it is doubtful if any peach has been produced that has been so largely planted. It is the leading peach of today.

Fitzgerald. Fruit of very large size, pit very small. It is of the Crawford type, but excels that famous variety in size, hardness and productiveness.

Foster. Large, slightly flattened; color a deep orange-red, becoming very dark on the exposed side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with a pleasant subacid flavor.

Greensboro. The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of the Alexander, ripening at the same time; parts clean from seed when fully ripe.

PEACHES—Continued

Mountain Rose. Large red, white flesh; ripens same time as Early York. First quality. Freestone.

Oldmixon Freestone. Large, yellowish white, deep red cheek; flesh white, tender, with an excellent rich, sugary, vinous flavor. A popular and valuable variety.

Stevens' Rareri. Very productive, and of high color; ripens immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three weeks.

Stump the World. Very large, creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high-flavored. Productive.

Wheatland. Fruit large, quality the very best; color a deep golden yellow. A sturdy grower and a good bearer. A most excellent shipper.

QUINCES

No fruit has more steady demand or brings as comparatively high a price as the Quince. The trees are hardy and prolific bearers, requiring rich, moist soil, and high culture to give the most satisfactory results.

Prices—3 to 4 ft. 50 cts., \$3.50 per 10; 4 to 5 ft. 60 cts., \$4.00 per 10.

Bourgeat. A new variety of the best quality, tender and good, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping till past midwinter; largest size; rich golden color; smooth, no creases; rich velvety skin, with delicious Quince odor.

Champion. A strong, stout, rugged tree; fruit very large and productive; the skin russeted around the stem, below a lively yellow color; its flesh cooks tender.

Meech's Prolific. Fruit said to be larger than the Orange, resembling the Champion in shape and general appearance, though not averaging quite as large; of great beauty and delightful fragrance.

Orange. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor; valuable for preserves and market.

Rea's Mammoth. A seedling of the Orange Quince, one-third larger; fair, handsome and equally as productive; tree a healthy, thrifty grower.

MULBERRIES. See Ornamental Trees

NUTS. See Ornamental Trees

GRAPES

Grapes are capable of so varied methods of cultivation that we do not attempt to give any cultural directions. They should be planted not less than 6 feet apart, and they will repay any extra care given them in preparation of soil, after-fertilization and selection of situation. MILDEW and other fungous diseases, which have become so destructive in the past, are now well understood and are easily treated by spraying.

Strong 2 and 3 year vines, 50 cts.; 10, \$3.50; except where noted.

BLACK AND BLUE VARIETIES

Campbell's Early. A fine new Grape; clusters large, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower. 75 cts. each.

Concord. Bunch and berries large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp; quite tender when fully ripe.

GRAPEs—Continued

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; its size and earliness render it desirable.

Worden. Bunches large, handsome; berries large, sweet. Ten days earlier than the Concord, and superior to it in flavor; ripens well in cold localities.

RED GRAPES

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Dark red or maroon; bunches compact, very large; berries large, oval; pulp soft; flavor sweet and aromatic. Ripens very early. Attractive.

Brighton. Dark red. One of the most desirable of the early red Grapes. Very large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than any other Grape.

Catawba. Bunches are large, shouldered; berries large, reddish and sprightly. One of the old and popular Grapes.

Delaware. Superior as a table Grape. Bunch medium, very compact; berries medium, round; skin thin; of a beautiful dark red color when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy and exceedingly sweet.

Salem (Rogers' No. 22). Chestnut color; bunch large, short, broad and compact; berry very large, round; flesh nearly free from pulp, sweet, aromatic and well flavored. Vine vigorous.

Vergennes. Vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch medium; berries large, round; skin thick and tough, making it a long keeper. Ripens a little later than the Concord.

WHITE GRAPES

Green Mountain (Winchell). Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive; bunch long, compact shoulder; green or greenish white; skin thin; pulp very tender and sweet. 75 cts. each.

Moore's Diamond. Vine is a vigorous grower, with large, dark, healthy foliage; very hardy; bunches compact; color greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; few seeds, juicy; berry about the size of Concord and adheres to the stem firmly.

Niagara. Vine hardy and a strong grower; bunches very large and compact; berries large; skin thin but tough; pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin, white bloom; flesh pulpy, tender, sweet.

Pocklington. Bunch medium to large; berry large, round, light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy, juicy; vine very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive.

SELECT FOREIGN GRAPES

The cultivation of the foreign Grapes is now almost exclusively confined to glass houses, all attempts of cultivation in the open air, in the northern states, having proved unsuccessful. Being so easily grown under glass, their cultivation has continually increased, and is now becoming general throughout the country.

Two year vines, \$1.50 each, \$10.00 per 10.

Alicante. Black; an excellent late variety; large and showy, hangs well. Bunches and berries large, jet black with blue bloom.

Black Hamburg. Black. This variety has long been considered the first of the black Grapes for the vineyard. Its very large size and most luscious flavor render it universally esteemed.

Gros Colman. Black; a late keeping variety now grown largely for commercial purposes in England and sent to this side to supply our wants in this line. The berries frequently measure 4½ inches around, and therefore, require early and severe thinning.

GRAPES—Continued

Gros Maroc. Purple. An excellent variety, ripening after Black Hainburg. A great bearer, well suited to a cold viney. Bunches long, large, shouldered. Berries large, deep reddish purple, sweet and rich.

Lady Downe's. Black; bunches large, rather loose, shouldered; berries above medium, roundish oval; skin reddish purple, becoming quite black, with a delicate bloom. Flesh firm, sweet, richly flavored.

Muscat of Alexandria. White. A well-known Grape which furnishes the Muscatel Raisins from Spain. It requires a high temperature to ripen it thoroughly. Bunches very large, long, loose shouldered. Skin pale amber, with thin white bloom. Sweet and rich with fine Muscat flavor.

CURRANTS

A popular and profitable crop in a variety of soils. Its principal insect enemy, the Currant Worm, is easily kept in check by the liberal use of HELLEBORE, applied immediately upon the first appearance of the worm. Plant 4 feet or more apart.

2 year plants, 10, \$1.25; 100, \$10.00; except Perfection.

Black Naples. Very large; black; bunches of medium length. Much valued for jellies; strong grower; coarse leaves.

Cherry. Fruit of the largest size; deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect, short-jointed shoots.

Fay's Prolific. This Currant has been widely planted, and has given general satisfaction, and is the best red Currant known. Fruit very large, bright red and of excellent flavor, less acid than the Cherry. It has a long stem which admits of rapid picking, and is enormously productive.

CURRANTS—Continued

Perfection. The color is a beautiful bright red; size as large, or larger than the Fay; the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape in this respect. The quality is rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. After three years' trial, this fruit was the first to receive the \$50 Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society. \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality, and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

RASPBERRIES

One of those fruits which are adapted to a great range of soils, giving abundant crops with comparatively little care, the quality of which, however, is in accordance with the care and cultivation accorded. For garden culture, plant in rows 4 feet apart, plants 2 to 3 feet apart in the rows. For field culture, plant in rows 4 feet apart and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. In trimming in spring, depend upon the strong canes for fruiting purposes, shortening back the laterals to within 6 or 8 inches of the stock, and cut away all old, useless wood.

Strong plants, 80 cts. per 10; \$5.00 per 100; except Herbert.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). Large, dark crimson berries of firm texture; sprightly acid and of excellent quality; a certain cropper, always to be recommended.

Loudon. Remarkably productive of bright red berries of largest size, fine quality and firm texture.

Golden Queen. Large, yellow fruit of highest quality and best size; hardy and productive; fine either for home use or shipping purposes.

Gregg. Most prolific; berries black, of high quality and good size; productive and hardy.

Herbert. A seedling originated in Ottawa, Ont. A superior new variety. In hardiness it easily takes first place, standing a lower temperature than any other kind. The cane is very strong and vigorous, slightly prickly, leaves large and healthy, and has never been affected by Anthracnose, or disease of any kind. Fruit bright red, somewhat oblong, the largest of all red Raspberries, larger than Cuthbert or Loudon. Flavor very sweet and juicy, the very best for table use. Enormously productive, will bear twice the crop of either Cuthbert or Loudon, under the same conditions. Season five to six days before Cuthbert. This Raspberry holds its size well to end of season. \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

Marlboro. Large bright crimson fruit of splendid quality; very early and hardy.

Shaffer's Colossal. Large, dark purplish red fruit of sprightly acid flavor; vigorous and productive; medium to late season.

Souhegan. Black berries of superior quality, nearly three-quarters of an inch across, borne in dense clusters; hardy, productive and a fine market berry.



Raspberry, Herbert

BLACKBERRIES

The ideal crop for obtaining money returns from poor lands. Yet the cultivation of the vines should not be neglected, and liberal fertilizing should be accorded. MULCHING is of great advantage, especially in poor soils. Plant in rows 6 feet apart, the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Trim with a view to obtaining a crop of excellent berries from a few strong shoots to a plant rather than from many weak ones.

Strong plants, 80 cts. per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Agawam. Fruit medium size, jet-black, sweet, tender and melting to the core; a very valuable variety for home use, being sweet throughout as soon as black; very hardy, healthy and productive.

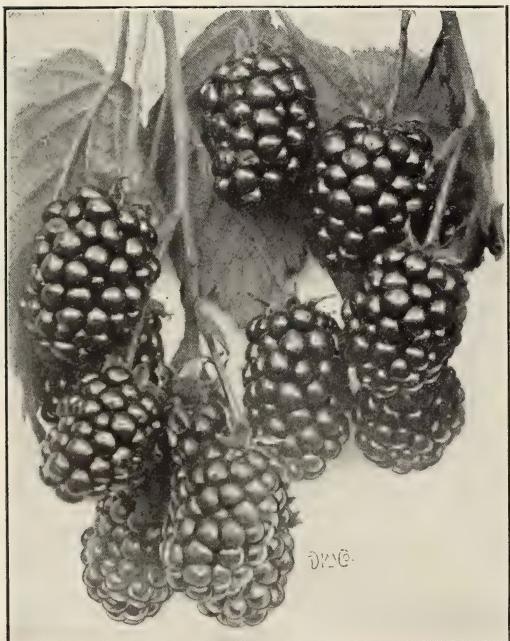
Eldorado. New. This splendid variety is, perhaps, the best ever introduced. It stands when other varieties are winter-killed, and has never failed to produce enormous crops of its very large, jet-black fruit, which are sweet and melting and keep well after picking.

Erie. Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm and ripens early; fruit uniform, both in size and shape; there is no other berry that rivals it in combining hardness, large size, earliness and productiveness.

Rathbun. The tips touch the ground and root, thus propagating themselves like the Blackcap Raspberry; the fruit is borne in clusters and is easily gathered; berries very large, color intense black, with a high polish; pits very large, with small seeds; flesh juicy, high-flavored, sweet and delicious.

Snyder. A marvel of productiveness; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core; its value is its extreme hardiness, standing the winters where the Kittatinny and Early Harvest kill down.

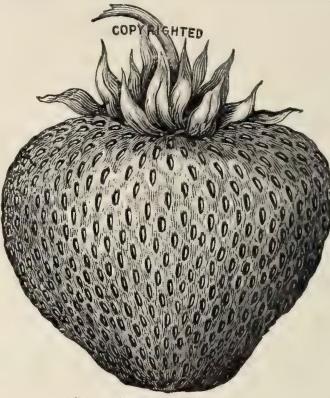
Wachusett Thornless. Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm and less acid than any Blackberry we have seen; the plant is said to do equally well on light and heavy soils; it is also hardy and almost free from thorns.



Blackberry, Snyder

BLACKBERRIES—Continued

Wilson's Early. Very large, shining black; retaining its color well after picking, and fine for the table as soon as full colored; quite firm, sweet, rich and good; ripens mainly together, and two weeks before the height of the blackberry season.



Strawberry, Abington

STRAWBERRIES

Plant Strawberries early in the spring on fertile, well-manured land. Pot-plants, however, when set in July or August, will produce a crop the following season. For field culture, plant in rows 3 feet apart and 1 foot in the rows, but for hand culture, 1 foot by 2 will answer.

MULCH TO KEEP THE FRUIT CLEAN.—Before the fruit begins to ripen mulch the ground among the plants with short hay or straw. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying and thus lengthen the fruiting season.

A bed will give two full crops and should then be spaded or plowed down, a new one in the meantime having been prepared to take its place.

Plants, \$1.50 per 100.

NOTICE.—Those sorts marked (P) are pistillate, and should have a row of some staminate variety planted near to insure proper fertilization and a crop.

Abington—Plant is large, healthy, thrifty and productive; a good plant maker. The fruit is large and good. It has a firm surface, which enables it to bear handling well, and makes it a good shipper. In color it is a bright red which extends half way to the center. It holds its color well after being picked, and makes a long season. It ripens with Bubach, is firmer, brighter in color, and better in flavor. Season medium. 10 for 50 cts.

Bubach. P. A sterling old sort that combines many excellent qualities. Great and uniform in size, rich color and quality, extraordinary vigor and fruitfulness, fine foliage that endures the hottest sun. Season early to medium.

Gandy. Large and firm berries, of uniform size and shape. On heavy rich loams the plant is a marvel of vigor and fruitfulness. The best-shipping, long-keeping Strawberry, as late as the latest well-tested sorts.

Glen Mary. Berries large to very large, often flattened, bright deep red on surface, light red to center, sweet, rich, good flavor. Season medium to late. One of the most productive and holds its size well to end of season. Plant very vigorous. One of the best for home use and near-by market.

Haverland. P. A very productive market variety with long, medium-sized berries. Early and desirable.

Marshall. Berries very large, handsome and high-colored, of extra quality. With high culture the strong, healthy plants produce great crops. Early.

GOOSEBERRIES

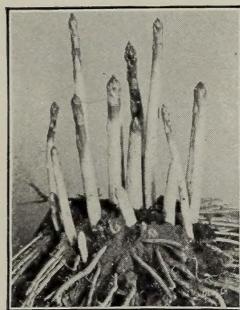
Gooseberries are as easily cultivated as Currants, requiring a similar soil and a similar treatment for insect enemies. Plant 3 or 4 feet apart and mulch. A sunny situation helps to keep down mildew.

Downing (American). The standard of excellence. Large, pale green, and covered with a white bloom; best in flavor and quality; a strong grower, productive and healthy. Valuable for the market. \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Houghton (American). Fruit medium size, red, thin-skinned, juicy, sweet and good in flavor and quality. Very productive, \$1.25 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.

Industry (European). Bush a strong grower, and the most productive of the European varieties. Fruit large, dark red, mild, subacid, sweet and good flavor. One of the best for market, either green or ripe. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per 10.

White Smith (European). Fruit large, smooth, thin-skinned and tender; color yellowish green, sweet and very good. A very desirable variety. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per 10.



Asparagus, Palmetto

ESCUENT ROOTS ASPARAGUS

An easily cultivated crop, capable of giving large returns, depending as much on the culture as on the variety used. Do not plant more than 4 to 6 inches deep, and do not use salt as a fertilizer. Planting in double rows, 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the rows, gives sufficient room for paying crops.

Conover's Colossal. Of large size, rapid growth and excellent quality. \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

Columbian Mammoth White. Produces numbers of great, thick white shoots. Most attractive and profitable for canning.

Giant Argenteuil. A new French variety that makes crowns strong enough for cutting before any other sort and yields enormous crops of mammoth, tender stalks.

Palmetto. A very popular variety of best quality. \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

RHUBARB

Plant in rows 3 feet apart, the plants 2 feet apart in the rows. Every 4 years the old stools should be taken up, divided and replanted in soil which should always be of excellent quality.

Champagne. A choice new English variety. Early, quick growth and of good size; bright red in color; delicate and tender. Nothing equal to it in the market. 85 cts.; \$7.00 per 10.

Linnæus (Myatt's Linnæus). Large, early, tender, and of the very best quality. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Landscape Gardening

There are few questions at the present time that are being more carefully considered by the well-to-do owners of real estate than the subject of landscape gardening. We have a very large acquaintance with landscape gardeners of note whom we can conscientiously recommend, and it will give us great pleasure to have those in need of the service of a professional landscape architect write us, stating the size of their grounds, etc., and we will put them in communication with some one who can be relied upon to do a satisfactory job at reasonable rates.

The time was when the home was confined to the four walls of the house, but that day has gone by, never to return, as our people are living more and more out-of-doors and the grounds surrounding the house are quite as much a part of the home as is the house itself. The decoration of the outside is an art of itself which can be best accomplished only by those who have a fondness for the art and have gratified their tastes by large reading and wide observation. Therefore we commend to our clientele the great brotherhood of landscape architects whom we know and with whom we shall be glad to make our clients acquainted, in the hope that we may be of service both to them and to those we are studying hard to serve.

In the interest of the home made beautiful and the children more broadly educated and refined, we are your servants and friends.

THE BAY STATE NURSERIES, NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.

INDEX

Page	Page	Page	Page	Page	Page	Page	Page	Page	Page		
Abies	13	Bridal Wreath	30	Doronicum	48	Hydrangea	26	Nierembergia	55	Sidalcea	60
Acacia	11, 29	Broussonetia	6	Dracocephalum	48	Hypericum	27	Oak	11	Silene	60
Acanthus	41	Broom	25	Dragon's Head	48	Hysop	51	CEnothera	55	Silk Vine	35
Acer	4, 5	Buckeye	9	Dutchman's Pipe	33	Hysopus	51	Oleaster	25	Slipium	60
Achillea	41	Buckthorn	29	Echinacea	48	Iberis	51	Opuntia	55	Sneezewort	50
Aconitum	41	Buddleia	23	Echinops	48	Ilex	19, 27	Origanum	55	Snowball	32
Adonis	42	Bugle	42	Elæagnus	25	Incarvillea	51	Ox-eye	45, 50	Snowdrop Tree	25
Ægopodium	42	Actæa	42	Elder	29	Indian Bean	6	Pachysandra	55	Soapwort	59
Æsculus	5	Buphtalmum	45	Elm	12	Indian Mallow	60	Pæonia	28, 56	Solidago	60
Agrostemma	42	Buxus	18	English Daisy	45	Inula	51	Pæonia	28, 56	Solomon's Seal	58
Ailanthus	5	Calmeris	45	Epilobium	48	Iris	52, 53, 54	Pagoda Tree	12	Sophora	12
Ajuga	42	Callirhoe	45	Epimedium	48	Ironweed	62	Papaver	56, 57	Sorbus	11
Akebia	33	Calluna	18	Erianthus	49	Itea	27	Pardanthus	57	Sorrel Tree	6
Alder	5	Caltha	45	Erigeron	49	Ivy	19	Pavia	9	Speedwell	62
Alkanet	42	Calycanthus	23	Eryngium	49	Japan Cypress	16	Peaches	10, 67, 68	Spiderwort	61
Almond	21, 28	Campanula	45	Erysimum	49	Japan Quince	24	Pear Bush	25	Spike-grass	62
Alstroæmeria	42	Candytuft	51	Exochorda	25	Judas Tree	7	Pears	65, 66	Spiræa	30, 44, 60
Althæa	21	Cannas	62	Fagus	8	Juglans	8	Pentstemon	57	Spruce	14, 15, 16
Althæa rosea	42	Caragana	23	Fagus	8	Juniper	14	Periploca	35	Spurge	49
Alum Root	51	Carex	45	False Chamomile	45	Kalmia	14	Periwinkle	62	Stachys	61
Alyssum	42	Carpinus	6	False Dragon-head	58	Kentucky Coffee	8	Persica	10	Statice	61
Amelanchier	6, 21	Caryopteris	23	Ferns, Hardy	63	Kerria	27, 29	Peruvian Lily	42	St. Bruno's Lily	43
Amorpha	21	Cassia	45	Festuca	49	Knot-weed	58	Phalaris	57	St. John's Wort	27
Ampelopsis	33	Cedrus	13	Flea-bane	49	Kelreuteria	8	Philadelphus	28	Stephanandra	31
Amsonia	42	Cedronella	45	Forget-Me-Not	55	Kudzu Vine	34	Phlox	57, 58	Stokesia	61
Amygdalus	21	Celastrus	33	Feverfew	59	Laburnum	8	Physalis	58	Stonecrop	60
Anchusa	42	Catchfly	60	Filbert	24	Lady Slipper	46	Physostegia	58	Strawberries	70
Andromeda	6, 18, 19	Ceanothus	23	Fir	13	Lamp Flower	55	Picea	14, 15	Strawberry Tree	25
Anemone	42, 43	Cedar	13	Flag, Sweet	41	Larch	8	Pine	15, 16	Styrax	31
Angelica Tree	6, 21	Cedrus	13	Fleabane	49	Larix	8	Pinus	15, 16	Sumac	29
Anthemis	43	Cedronella	45	Forget-Me-Not	55	Larkspur	47	Pink	48	Sunflower	50
Anthericuæ	43	Celastrus	33	Feverfew	59	Lathyrus	54	Plane Tree	10	Sun Rose	50
Apios	43	Celtis	6	Filbert	24	Laurel	19	Sweet Bay	9	Sweet Fern	23
Apples	64, 65	Centaurea	46	Fir	13	Laurus	27	Platianum Lily	49	Sweet Flag	41
Aquilegia	43	Cephalanthus	23	Flag, Sweet	41	Lavandula	54	Platycodon	58	Sweet Gum	9
Arabis	43	Cephalaria	46	Fuchsia	49	Lavender	54	Plumbago	58	Sweet Rocket	51
Aralia	6, 21	Centranthus	45	Funkia	49	Lead Plant	21	Plume Poppy	45	Symporicarpus	31
Arborvitæ	13, 17	Century	46	Forget-Me-Not	55	Leadwort	21	Plums	67	Syringa	12, 28, 31
Aristolochia	33	Cerastium	46	Forsythia	25	Leatherwood	24	Polemonium	58	Tamarisk	31
Arenaria	43	Ceratostigma	7	Foxglove	48	Leopard's Bane	48	Popolar	10	Taxodium	12
Armeria	43	Cercidiphyllum	7	Ginkgo	11	Lepachys	54	Poplar	10	Taxus	17
Arrhenatherum	44	Cercis	7	Gladioli	63	Lespèdeza	27	Poppy	56, 57	Tecoma	35
Arrowroot	32	Chalk Plant	50	Gleditschia	7	Leucothea	19	Poppy Mallow	45	Teclea	61
Artemisia	44	Chamomile	43	Globe Flower	27, 61	Liatris	54	Populus	10	Thalictrum	61
Arundo Donax	44	Chelone	46	Globe Thistle	48	Ligustrum	27	Polygonatum	58	Thermopsis	61
Asclepias	44	Cherries	66	Galega	49	Lilac	12, 31	Potentilla	28, 58	Thorn	7
Ash	8	Cherry	7, 10	Gilia	50	Lily	54	Primrose	55, 59	Thoroughwort	49
Asparagus	71	Chestnut	5	Gilia	50	Lily, Blackberry	57	Primula	59	Thuya	17
Asperula	44	Chickweed	46	Gilia	50	Lily, Day	53	Privet	27	Thuyopsis	17
Asphodeline	44	Chionanthus	7	Geranium	50	Lily, Peruvian	42	Prunus	10, 28	Thyme	61
Asters	44, 61	Chokeberry	28	Genista	25	Lonicera	27, 34, 35	Pseudotsuga	16	Tiarella	61
Astilbe	44	Christmas Roses	51	Geranium	50	Linden	12	Ptelea	10	Tickseed	46
Aubretia	44	Globe Thistle	48	Geum	50	Linum	54	Pyræthrum	59	Tilia	12
Avens	50	Cimicifuga	46	Gilia	50	Liquidambar	9	Pyrus	10, 28	Tradescantia	61
Azalea	18, 21, 22	Cinquefoil	28, 58	Globe Thistle	48	Liriodendron	9	Pyrus Sorbus	11	Tree Peonies	28
Baccharis	22	Cladrasis	7	Goat's Beard	60	Lobelia	54	Quercus	11	Trillium	61
Bachelor's Buttons	22	Clematis	34, 46	Goat's Rue	49	Locust	11	Quince Japan	24	Tritoma	61
Balsam	50	Clethra	23	Golden Bell	25	Lonicera	27	Quinces	68	Trollius	61
Balm of Gilead	10, 45	Columbine	43	Golden Chain	8	Loropetalum	55	Trumpet Vine	35	Tsuga	17
Barberry	42	Colutea	23	Gooseberries	71	Lupin	55	Raspberry	69	Tulip Tree	9
Barberry	18, 23	Crane's Bill	50	Grapes	35, 68, 69	Lupinus	55	Red Bud	7	Tunica	62
Barrenwort	48	Cronw	46	Grasses	48, 49, 57, 62	Lycium	28	Red-hot Poker	61	Verbascum	62
Basswood	48	Corchorus	23	Ground Nut	43	Lytthrum	55	Rue	29	Vernonia	62
Bayberry	22, 28	Coreopsis	46	Groundsel	22, 60	Magnolia	9	Rubus	30	Veronica	62
Bean, Indian	6	Cratægus	7	Gymnocladus	8	Maidenhair Tree	11	Ribes	29	Virginia Creeper	33
Beard Tongue	57	Cucumber Tree	9	Gypsophila	50	Maple	4, 5	Robinia	11, 29	Virgin's Bower	34
Bear's Breech	41	Cup Flower	55	Halesia	25	Mallow	51, 55	Rock Cress	43	Veronica	62
Bed Straw	49	Corylus	24	Hamamelis	25	Malva	55	Rock Foil	60	Viburnum	32
Beech	8	Dahlias	62	Hawthorn	7	Marsh Marigold	45	Rosa	29	Vine	62
Begonias, Tuberous	63	Daphne	19	Hazel	24	Matrimony Vine	28	Roses	36, 37, 38, 39, 49	Vincetoxicum	62
Bellflower	45	Dianthus	19	Heather	18	Meadow Rue	61	Rose of Sharon	26	Viola	62
Bellis	45	Dicotamus	65	Hedera	19	Meadowsweet	30	Rubus	30	Virginia Creeper	33
Benzoin	22	Crane's Bill	50	Hemerocallis	51	Melissa	55	Rue	29	Virgin's Bower	34
Berberis	18, 23	Cryptantha	24	Hemlock	17	Menispermum	35	Rudbeckia	59	Virginia Creeper	33
Betonica	45	Cyprea	12, 17	Helleborus	51	Mentha	55	Ruta	59	Virgin's Bower	34
Betula	6	Cypripedium	46	Hippocratea	51	Mespileus	6, 21	Sage	59	Witch Hazel	25
Biota	13	Cytisus	8	Hepatica	51	Mezereon	24	Salisbury	11	Woodbine	33
Birch	6	Dahlia	62	Hesperis	51	Michaelmas Daisies	44	Sea Holly	49	Wood Lily	61
Birthwort	33	Daphne	19, 24	Heuchera	51	Monarda	55	Mountain Ash	11	Yew	17
Bishop's Weed	42	Dianthus	51	Hibiscus	26, 51	Monkshood	43	Mountain Laurel	11	Yellow Wood	7
Bittersweet	33	Dictamnus	48	Hippopætis	26	Montbretia	63	Mulberry	6, 9	Zucca	20, 62
Blackberries	75	Dielytra	48	Holly	19, 27	Montbretia	63	Mullein Pink	42	Wormwood	44
Black Walnut	8	Desmodium	24	Hollyhocks	42, 51	Myosotis	35	Sedum	60	Windflower	42
Blanket Flower	49	Deutzia	24	Honey Locust	8	Myrica	28	Sempervivum	60	Xanthorrhiza	32
Blazing Star	54	Dianthus	48	Honeysuckle	8	Morus	9	Senna, Wild	45	Yarrow	41
Blueberry	25, 32	Dicentra	48	Honeysuckle	27, 34, 35	Mountain Ash	11	Senecio	60	Yellow Wood	7
Blue Spræa	23	Dicksmania	63	Hop Tree	10	Monarda	55	Shad Bush	6	Zucca	20, 62
Bocconia	45	Dictamnus	48	Hop Vine	34	Myrsinace	55	Siberian Pea	23	Yucca	20, 62
Boltonia	45	Dielytra	48	Hornbeam	6	Humulus	34	New Jersey Tea	23		
Boston Ivy	33	Desmodium	24	Huckleberry	25, 32						
Bowman's Root	50	Digitalis	48	Huckleberry	25, 32						
Box Thorn	28	Dirca	24	Horse-Chestnut	5						
Boxwood	18	Dolichos	34	Horse-Chestnut	5						
Bramble	30	Dolichos	34	Huckleberry	25, 32						

